CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,098—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1893.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B. HYDASPES	2956	450	E. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, transhipat Colombo :—

12th July. 28th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,267	300	6th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Augt. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,841	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 5th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 9th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahommerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy ; and under good management.

HOOF OINTMENT.
VETERINARY.

A Valuable and Efficient Remedy for—
CRACKED HEELS,
SAND CRACKS,
SLEDY TOES,
THRUSH, &c.

Price per Tin, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THYROIDIN.
THE NEW REMEDY FOR
MYXŒDEMA.

THE soluble and active principles isolated from carefully selected and perfectly fresh THYROID glands. Five grains of "Thyroidin" are equivalent to an eighth part of an average gland.
Dose 5 to 15 grains.
A supply now to hand.
Price, Rs. 12 per oz.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOUR CHOICE WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Phœnix Brand.....Cash, Rs. 26 0 ; Credit, Rs. 29 4

TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET."

A Special Blend of Scotch Whisky ...Cash, Rs. 25 0 ; Credit, Rs. 28 4

TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky .....Cash, Rs. 33 0 ; Credit, Rs. 37 4

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH."

Cash.....Rs. 28 8 ; Credit .....Rs. 32 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.
OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS!
Fox's Paragon Frames.
NATURAL STICKS.

GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.
Brown soft silk ..... From	8 8
Brown and dark green	10 8
The "automaton" (self-opening)	14 8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.
Brown soft silk ..... From	6 8
Brown twilled silk	11 8
Best spitalfield silk	12 8

WALKING STICKS, SWAGGER CANES, SILVER MOUNTED.
A LARGE CHOICE FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32 8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,,	37 8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,,	3 8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35 0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,,	55 0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. the King of the Belgians. H.M. the Queen Regent of Holland. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the hours and half hours on a gong or extra large size bell.

8 day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large bell	,,	40
Do. extra long case	,,	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful inventions of the present day. It requires no winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE with dry battery complete	Rs.	80
Do. do. do.	,,	110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The object chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs.	75
Clock, do. do. do.	,,	95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8 day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained black wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold wooden cases, very handsome, with brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs.	55
Ditto. Ditto. Clock	,,	75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IT being brought to our notice that certain Dealers represent themselves as a Branch of our OLD and WELL-KNOWN Establishment at 170, Shaik Memon Street, opposite the Zooma Musjid, and thereby attempt to pass off their wares on our own Customers, we beg to bring to the Notice of our kind Patrons, Customers and Public at large, that we have NO BRANCH OF OUR SHOP either in Bombay or elsewhere, and our Customers and Public at large are requested not to be led away by any such misrepresentations, but to continue their kind Patronage to the Undersigned.

Please note we supply a printed "CASH MEMO." in our name for goods sold for Cash, and in sending for Goods with a servant it is desirable that we should be instructed to get such Memo. from us, so that there would be no doubt left for the purchase made from us.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, OPPOSITE ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

MONSOON!!

POPULAR DRYING BOTTLES
For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., against Damp.
Rs. 2-4 ; 3-8 ; 4 ; 4-12 ; and 6.

RAIN GAUGES,
With Funnel, Glass Measure and Receiver Complete, Rs. 8-8.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

GENUINE SALE
OF SURPLUS STOCK
AND
SOILED GOODS,

JULY 3RD TO 15TH.

RIBBONS.	HOSIERY.	LACES.
GLOVES.	UNDERLINEN.	CORSETS.
BOOTS & SHOES.	COLLARS.	TIES.

Ladies with families will find this an exceptional opportunity of buying some very cheap parcels, and an early visit is requested.

FOR CASH ONLY.

TOBACCO
RESEMBLES
WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured.
We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, Liverpool.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

NEWAR! NEWAR!!

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NOTICE.
EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of the PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.
The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
તેપુલા શેકઆદમની & Co.,
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets ! by W. H. H. Price, Rs. 1-4, postage Annas 4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENERAL MEETING of those interested in the formation of the PROPOSED ASSOCIATION for encouraging Athletics in the Educational Institutions of Bombay, will be held on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 5-30 P.M., in the Elphinstone High School. Every one sympathising with the movement is invited to attend.

E. M. H. FULTON.
A. GOLDWYER LEWIS.
D. J. TATA.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

OF AMERICA.

CAPITAL .....$ 500,000
RESERVE.....over $3,000,000

POLICIES covering risk against loss by FIRE on Merchandise, Buildings, Mills, Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Clubs, Hotels and other Property, in Bombay or Up-Country, issued on very FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

BIRD SEEDS.

("Winged Lion" Brand)

A fresh supply of the above has just arrived.

Per Packet, As. 6.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of MEAT to the Commissariat Department, at Aden, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Aden, up to 11 A. M. (Local time) on the 26th July, 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2.—No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Aden, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Aden. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3.—Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted, they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4.—Covers to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Meat."

5.—The Tender must be for the supply of Beef or Mutton. Government shall have the power to accept or reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6.—Each Tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory Notes or Treasury receipt * Tenders without earnest money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7.—Earnest-money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

Station.	Description of articles.	Tender.	Tenders to be received on.
Aden.....	Beef and Mutton.....	98 P.....	26th July, 1893.

G. R. C. WESTROPP, Captain,
for Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Poona, 19th June, 1893.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 38 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5½ " " 7½ "	4 6	7 " " 10 "	8 0
6 " " 6 "	4 0	7 " " 12 "	9 8
6 " " 8 "	5 6	7 " " 14 "	11 0
6 " " 9 "	6 0	7½ " " 7½ "	6 4
6½ " " 6½ "	4 8	7½ " " 10 "	8 8
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	7½ " " 12 "	10 4
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	7½ " " 14 "	12 0
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	7½ " " 18 "	15 8
6½ " " 6½ "	4 14	8½ " " 8½ "	7 4
6½ " " 8 "	6 0	8½ " " 10 "	8 14
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	8½ " " 20 "	17 12
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	8½ " " 24 "	21 4
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	8½ " " 8½ "	8 0
7 " " 7 "	5 8	9 " " 9 "	9 8
7 " " 8 "	6 5	10 " " 3½ "	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 " " 6 "	2 8	7 " " 7 "	4 2
5 " " 7½ "	3 2	7 " " 9 "	5 4
5½ " " 5½ "	2 9	7 " " 10 "	6 0
5½ " " 7½ "	3 8	7 " " 12 "	7 4
5½ " " 11 "	5 3	7½ " " 7½ "	4 8
6 " " 6 "	3 0	7½ " " 9 "	5 10
6 " " 7 "	3 8	7½ " " 10½ "	6 9
6 " " 8 "	4 0	7½ " " 12 "	7 8
6 " " 9 "	4 8	7½ " " 15 "	9 6
6 " " 10 "	5 0	7½ " " 18 "	11 4
6 " " 11 "	5 8	7½ " " 20 "	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 / 3 6
20 " " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 / 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide 0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEY-COMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches..... 6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 " 7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 " 10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 " 12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality

Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches..... 6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 " 8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

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	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
STRIPED PATTERN.		DIAMOND PATTERN.	
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

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White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each..... 8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on sides, each..... 9 12

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

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THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 5th July next, Tenders for the early SUPPLY up to 500 tons of best quality MOULMEIN TEAK LOG TIMBER.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Loco. Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st June, 1893.

KHAKI DRILL CLOTH FOR THE SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on MONDAY, the 24th of July, 1893, by the Board of Revenue, (Separate Revenue), Madras, for supply of about 40,000 yards more or less of Khaki Drill. The Cloth should be delivered at Madras to the person or persons authorized by the Board to receive it.

2.—Tenders will be opened by the Secretary at the Office of the Board of Revenue, (Separate Revenue), at the prescribed time in the presence of those Tenderers who may choose to attend either in person or by Agent.

3.—Each tender must be accompanied by a sample and a deposit of Rs. 200, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted. The Tender should be subscribed "Tender for supplying Khaki Drill."

4.—The Cloth required must be of the width of 30" and of the weight of 15½ lbs a piece of 40 yards and should in all respects be equal to the sample.

5.—An allowance must be made for shrinkage at 2½ per cent. over the quantity mentioned above.

6.—The successful Tenderer will be required to make up on receipt of information of the acceptance of his Tender the sum deposited to Rs. 500 in cash or Government Promissory notes as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

7.—The successful Tenderer will be required to sign an agreement for the supply of the Cloth within the prescribed time. The deposit made by him will be forfeited in case of his failure to do so.

8.—No Tenders will be received after the hour and day fixed for their presentation.

9.—The Secretary, with the approval of the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

10.—The whole quantity of cloth should be delivered within one month from the date of execution of the agreement at the rate of 10,000 yards per week.

11.—A Copy of the Agreement can be seen at the Office of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepank, Madras.

EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
The Australian Novelty Company, Skating Rink.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.
Music at the Cooperage, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 3rd inst.—Pachumba (s), from Karachi. Yesterday:—Chupra (s), from Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sir Lancelot (bq), for Mauritius; and Australia (s), Liverpool, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Drumfell entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Chupra entered, and the s. s. Australia and barque Sir Lancelot left the dock yesterday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—ROVERS F. C. A. practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30. Sides will be chosen on the ground.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Dhondee, a Hindoo woman, residing at Parel Road, reports to the police, that on the night of the 2nd instant, whilst she and her daughter were asleep, some one entered her room through a window, which she had left open, and removed a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 75, from the person of her daughter.

AN OLD OFFENDER SENT TO JAIL.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson placed Govind Babaji, a jail-bird, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three separate charges of theft of wearing apparel and sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 45, the property of Ranchord Ramdayal and two others, residing in the Walkeshwar Temple and the houses adjoining the Temple. The accused, against whom stood a record of three previous convictions, pleaded guilty to all the charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Quadrille...New Promenade .....C. Coote.
Overture ..Silvana .....Weber.
Song .....L'Amour Apres le Bal ...A. Caibulka.
Gavotte....Pizzicato .....Watson.
Selection ...Scotch Medley .....Cavallini.
Valse .....The Grenadiers.....Waldteufel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A COURAGEOUS POLICEMAN.—At about 4-30 p.m., on Monday, a horse attached to a carriage, belonging to Gokuldas Morarji, took fright at a passing tram-car, at Hornby Road, and bolted down the Wadby Road. The animal was quite out of control as the bit fell out of its mouth. The coachman who had his feet injured by the horse was not on the carriage at the time. A policeman, seeing the horse bolting away and finding no one on the carriage, at once jumped on it from the back, crawled along the shafts, and at the risk of his own life pulled the horse up, and stopped the carriage.

DISHONEST CARTMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Vithoo Dhanaji and two other cart-drivers were charged by Superintendant Grennan, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of nine bales of piece-goods, valued at Rs. 2,000, the property of Canji Dharamsey. On the 30th of June last, the complainant entrusted the accused with the bales with instructions to convey them in their carts from Maneckji Petit Mill, to Navi Wadi, Kalbadevie Road. Instead of taking the bales to their destination the accused took them to a room, at Goolal Wadi, which they rented a few days ago. The first accused then went to Goolaji Oodhajee, and told him that he wanted to dispose of several bales of piece-goods and offered him good commission if he assisted the witness in disposing of the bales. The sale of the bales, however, was interrupted by the police, who arrested the accused. After some evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.—The following further sums have been promised and paid (through Bai Bhicaiji Ardeshir Javeri). Already promised and acknowledged, Rs. 46,162. Students of the Bhicaiji Bengalee School, Rs. 132-12; Students of the Chandanwady Girls' School, Rs. 103; Seerenbai Muncherji D. Cama, Rs. 100; A Zarthosthi lady, Rs. 51; Alibai Jamsetjee Mody and daughters, Rs. 45; Hirabai Pestonji Godewala, Rs. 40; Students of the Mazagon Girls' School, Rs. 29-12; Ratanbai Hormusjee B. Cama, Jerbai Cowasjee Adenwala, Dinbai Bapoojee Ranjee, Pirozbai, widow of Hormusjee Dadiset, a Parsee lady, another Parsee lady, Rs. 25 each; Ratanbai Nusserwanji Tata, Cooverbai Muncherji Dubash, Bhicaji Eduljee Setna, Jerbai Hirjibhai Warden, Cookibai Ardeshir Divecha, Ratanbai Maneckshaw Talyarkhan, Ratanbai Ardeshir Mody and daughters, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji's daughters, Jerbai Muncherji Vakil, Avabai Rustomji Subhedar, Manekbai Cawasjee Malegamwalla, each Rs. 15; Hamabai Jehangir Cursetji Sett, Rs. 12; Dhunbai Framji Patel, Sonabai Sorabjee Mody, Navajbai Maneckji Patel, Ratanbai Pestonjee Jijeebhoy Shroff, Cooverbai and Perozbai Sorabjee Powwala, Bhicaiji Manockjee Mehta, Cooverbai Pirozshaw Dhanaia, Sheroobai Bomonjee Palkhiwala, Avabai Cooverjee Contractor, Manekbai Dinshaw Duver, Cooverbai Jijeebhoy Muncherji, Navajbai Muncherji R. Bilimoria, Avabai Manekji Mapla, four Parsee ladies, a poor Parsee lady, a Parsee widow, Manekbai Muncherjee Pestonjee Cola, Meherbai A. F. Moos, Pirozbai Dhunjibhai Mania, Dinbai Jamsetjee Cursetjee Lilamwala, Jaiji Ardeshir C. Powwala, Pirozbai Behramji Coyajee, Cooverbai Sorabjee Captain, Manijeh Jamsetji Cama, Meherbai Nanabhoy H. Banajee, Ratanbai B. H. Cama, Bachoobai Jehangir Registrar, Humabai Jehangir Morris, Jerbai Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Pirozbai Shapoorjee Bharoocha, Bhicaiji Darashaw Bana, Jerbai Hormusjee Bhabha, Manekbai Jamsetjee Tijoriwala, Gulmai and Rattonbai Sorabjee H. Jassawala, Rs. 10 each; Dhunbai Muncherji Daver, and Cursedbai Pirozshaw Gandhi, each Rs. 7; Avabai Cooverji Rustomji Setna, a Parsee lady, Awabai Dosabhoy Pesikaka, Baiai Pallonjee Hiramehta, Sonabai Framroz Joshi, Dinbai Naorojee Unwala, Ratanbai Dhunjibhai Mehta, Avabai Rustomji D. Setna, Gulbai Ratanji Lalkaka, Jerbai Shapoorjee Behramjee Katrak, Manekbai Hormusjee Banajee, each Rs. 5; Sorabjee Naoroji Cooper, Rs. 15; Bezonjee Merwanji Joshi, Rs. 5; total subscribed Rs. 47,464-8—total paid Rs. 11,865-8.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Wednesday, July 5.
5-45 p.m.—Prayer Meeting. Subject of Address: "Christ's Treatment of Injuries."

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Hannah M. Bill, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at 7-30 p. m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE public, says *Truth*, may like to know more of the manner in which the Balaclava Relief Fund is administered by the Patriotic Fund Commission, to whom the balance of the money was transferred. On applying for a grant the Balaclava veteran receives an imposing official document, informing him that he is disqualified for relief by possession of an Army pension, receipt of parochial or charitable relief, &c., and continuing thus:—

In any case your circumstances must always be those of "*privation and want*" to justify the issue of any allowance from the Fund.

I transmit herewith a descriptive return and form of declaration, which should be completed as required by the forms, and thereafter forwarded to me as soon as possible, together with your photograph, as referred to on the descriptive return.

If your circumstances are not those of being in "*privation and want*," you should *not* incur the expense of getting your photograph taken in the belief that you may get an allowance from the Fund.

To any one not endowed by Providence with an official mind, it will probably occur on reading this that a man who is in a condition of "privation and want" is hardly in a position to incur the expense of getting photographed; and that, consequently, unless he happens to have an old photograph by him (which even then might not tally with the descriptive return) he is hopelessly excluded from the benefits of the Fund.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful freshness to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the same special jury.

THE MARINE LINES MURDER.

Azizabee, a Mahomedan woman, was charged with administering arsenic to her husband Wallikhan Dawoodkhan on the 8th May last, with such intention and knowledge that, if she had caused his death, she would have been guilty of murder, and she was further charged with committing the murder, on the 9th May last, of her step-daughter Fatmabai. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Jamietram, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson defended the prisoner.

Mr. Anderson said that, before addressing the jury he would ask his lordship to reserve a point for the opinion of the High Court, namely his objection to the admission of certain statements made by the witness Wallikhan.

His lordship desired that the application might be renewed later on. Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, commented at length upon the dissimulation practised throughout the proceedings by the accomplice Furreed, contending that there was no corroboration on matters directly connected with the prisoner. Furreed went on trying to seduce the prisoner and suggested to her the means of accomplishing his object. His evidence, however, furnished no corroboration on the material points against the prisoner, but rather pointed the other way. There was no evidence to show that the prisoner put poison into the food. On the contrary, the evidence of the prisoner's husband pointed to the presumption that the poison was put by Furreed while the pot of milk was given in his charge by Wallikhan. The man who was most guilty in the matter was made a witness against the woman whom he tried to seduce; and the learned counsel trusted that the jury would acquit her.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the question for their consideration was whether the prisoner poisoned the girl Fatma and tried to poison her husband. The evidence depended almost wholly upon the statements of an accomplice who had been let off free. It had been the practice of judges to hold the evidence of such a man valueless unless it was corroborated by independent testimony. They were not now concerned with the question whether the man Furreed who purchased the poison, ought to have been tendered a pardon. The jury would see how strongly he was influenced by a desire that the woman should be implicated. He related his intimacy with the woman; and it was proved somewhat by the letter which she wrote him from Rajapur. There must have been intimacy between them, otherwise she would not write such a letter to him. She expressed her intention to get a divorce from her husband and marry him by *nika*. Then they came to the evidence about the poison. Furreed said that he first bought the blue-stone and afterwards the arsenic and gave it to the accused. There was nothing to corroborate his allegation. He had simply to say that the accused told him to do so and so; and that he did it. Then as to the putting of the poison into the food or the water, his lordship said the accused as usual prepared the food, and there was evidence that she partook of it. She at first proposed that they should all eat to-gether; but Wallikhan wished to eat out of a separate dish. They all ate the food; and according to Wallikhan, they all vomited and purged. The hospital assistant, who went to the house, had not been called. He would have been able to tell them whether the accused vomited and purged. He had, however, given a clean certificate that the girl Fatma died of fever. It was for the prosecution to prove that the accused was not affected by the poison, and that she did not vomit and purge. They had not done so: and the jury must take it, as stated by Wallikhan, that she vomited and purged as the others did. If the accused knew that the food was poisoned, there was no reason why she should allow Fatma to eat it, because she wanted to poison her husband only. His lordship told the jury that they must be absolutely satisfied that the accused was the only person who could have put the poison into the food, and did put it. The jury must bear in mind Wallikhan's evidence, that he had asked Furreed to carry the pot containing the milk, and should consider whether it was not possible for Furreed to have put the poison into the food in some way or another. The jury must be certain on the point that the prisoner put the poison into the food before they could find her guilty. There was another point against her as to her going away after Fatma's death. Wallikhan, however, said that she went openly, because her child was ill. That was the whole case; and his lordship said he was bound to tell the jury that, in his opinion, it was a week one, and that tendering pardon to Furreed had hardly strengthened it. If the jury thought that the prisoner poisoned Fatma and tried to poison her husband, they were bound to convict her.

The jury, without retiring, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

THE following case was tried before his lordship and a common jury:—

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

Kaitan Antone Fanseca, a Native Christian, was charged with causing the death of one Wittoo Shripattee, by striking him in the head with a stone under such circumstances that his act was culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The prisoner was further charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Wittoo, on the 26th March last. Mr. F. R. Vicajee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Pires defended the prisoner.

Mr. Vicajee, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the jury had just heard read by the clerk of the Crown the two charges against the accused. He would not unduly press the first charge, and that for the reason which he would presently submit to the jury—or their consideration. The death of Wittoo Shripattee took place on Sunday the 2nd of April, and the event which led to the death, namely the wound caused to the deceased, did not occur until a week before his death There was a considerable interval of time between the assault committed and the death of the deceased, during which he attended to his work, and it was not until very late before his death that he showed symptoms of of fatal illness. It was only a day before his death that symptoms of lock-jaw were discovered. On the following day he was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where tetanus supervened and he died from the immediate effects of that malady. A long time having elapsed between the assault, which he would presently refer to, and the development of the fatal symptoms, unless the jury were satisfied from the evidence adduced before them that the facts were such as conclusively led to the establishment of the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, he would not unduly press that charge. The nearest case which he (the learned counsel, had discovered, was reported in the Madras series, the facts connected with which were read to the jury. The deceased in that case went to deliver some paddy at the house of the accused and a dispute having arisen between them the latter gave the former a push, which caused him to fall from the steps of the house on to the road, causing a fracture which was supervened on the fifth day by tetanus from the effects of which the man died. The High-Court of Madras was of opinion that the conviction of the accused was bad in law, because it was not a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. If however the jury found in the present case that there was sufficient evidence to connect the wound with the death, it was open for them to bring a verdict accordingly. The other charge which would require their careful consideration was that of causing hurt. The facts which led to it were these. On or about Sunday the 26th of March last at about 8 o'clock in the evening, Wittoo, the deceased man was sitting in front of his room in a chawl, in the Khetwadi tenth lane, with one Rowjee. When they were sitting together, they heard a quarrel in the neighbourhood in a gully near the chawl, and Witto ran to see what it was about leaving Rowjee sitting where he was. When Wittoo returned he was followed hurriedly by the accused. The evidence would prove that the accused came from behind and struck the deceased with a stone and bolted away. Wittoo gave chase, but the accused was soon out of sight, Wittoo, when he returned, found that the accused had inflicted upon him a servere wound, which was bleeding. A police sepoy who appeared on the scene, asked Wittoo, to go with him to the hospital, but for some reason or other he refused to go there and preferred to be treated at home. He stated at the time to the police that he was hit with a stone or a stick by somebody whom he could not identify; but later on he said that it was a Portuguese with whom he had a quarrel, struck him with the stone, and it would be for the jury to find from the evidence adduced that the accused was the man who struck him with the stone. The witnesses would state that there was a scuffle or free fight in the gully in the vicinity of the chawl in which the deceased and the accused were concerned among many others, the accused himself making an admission to that effect before the magistrate. It would appear also from the evidence that the accused had been drinking that afternoon with a witness in the case; but drinking was no excuse unless the accused was the person who induced him to drink. Dr. Gallagher, who examined the deceased at the Jamsetjee Hospital on his admission there, the day before his death, was of opinion that it was either with a stick or stone that the wound was inflicted. There would be discrepancies in the evidence as was usually to be found among native witnesses; but it would be for the jury to distinguish the grains from the chaff which witnesses from self interest or other motives might import into the case.

Witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were then examined.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Pires addressed the jury on behalf of the defence. The learned Counsel argued that the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution was not entitled to much credit. One of them at any rate told different stories before the Coroner, in the Police Court, and in this court. Material discrepancies were commented upon; and the learned Counsel asked the jury to give his client the benefit of any reasonable doubt which might arise upon the evidence.

Some evidence was called for the defence to show that the prisoner was drunk: that he was assaulted by some companions of the deceased, and that he and his wife went and made a complaint to a native policeman against the Hindus.

His lordship briefly summed up the case to the jury, remarking that the offence was the result of a row, and that there was a fight.

The policeman, to whom a complaint was made, thought lightly of the matter and told the parties to go home; and had not the man died, his lordship thought nothing more would probably have been heard of the matter.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His lordship said he did not wonder the jury had come to such conclusion, as there were many discrepancies in the case; and that he was surprised the magistrate did not dispose of the case himself.

The prisoner was then discharged; and the court adjourned until 10 a. m. today.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

A GENERAL meeting of the associates and members of the Ministering Children's League was held, last evening, at the Cathedral High School, Esplanade. The Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis occupied the chair, and there were present a large number of ladies.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of a hymn and prayer.

The chairman observed that they had met together to start the League rather than do any work; so the best work for them to do was to hear a short paper, written by Mrs. Merret, the honorary secretary of the Fort District Branch of the League. He (the chairman) would then express his views, and it was open to any person present to make suggestions for the better working of the League. Ladies and gentlemen and children present might then join the League—the children as members and the adults as associates of the League.

The chairman then read Mrs. Merrett's paper in which it was stated that the associates and members of the Fort District Branch had decided to work for the Indo-British Girls' School. They proposed making garments for the girls from material purchased with subscriptions collected from the associates and members. Mrs. Merrett undertook to have the garments cut out and would distribute the same to those who attended the work class at her house. Any one wishing to take work home were welcome to do so. There were other ways of helping as well as doing needle-work. Old Christmas, New Year, and birthday cards could be collected, and distributed to the children of the Indo British Schools. This was what they did in Madras. They also sent a large number to the General Hospital for the patients, boys of the Industrial School, and to the poor of their parish. Some of these cards could be made up into scrap books to be sent to the Children's Hospital. Toys thrown aside as useless would be mended and old dolls dressed up. Scraps and remnant chintzes, muslins, &c., and old clothes of all sorts could be collected. Comical sayings could be cut out from old newspapers, and pasted into a book, which might be sent to the hospitals to amuse sick persons. At Madras Messrs. Wrenn and Bennet sent to Mrs. Merret over 300 bonnets and hats which were out of fashion. She brushed them up and they were distributed to the poor of the South Black Town. The same firm sent some pieces of warm material. The smaller were joined and made into blankets and the larger pieces were made into jackets and given to poor women. Little children of six and seven years of age sat together, and did the work of joining the pieces. About 90 suits of blue and khaki drill were purchased for the boys of the Industrial School. A friend intended to get up a concert and give the proceeds to the Indo-British Schools to enable them to feed a larger number than they were at present in a position to do, on account of their funds being low. In Madras the associates paid two annas and the members one anna each per mensem. Girls above sixteen must join as associates and pay two annas. Boys could join as well, only they need not attend the work-classes; once a week they might send in anything they had collected to the secretary to be stored away for distribution at Christmas. At present there were eighteen associates and nine members who had sent in their names and paid their subscriptions, the secretary having received Rs. 31-8.

The chairman then said that Lord and Lady Meath having established Ministering League returned home in December last. A large public meeting was held for their reception. There were Ministering Leagues established all over the world and the one in Bombay was a part of the movement, which was progressing so well all over the world. The chairman particularly called attention of the children to that rule of the League, which required that every member must every day try to do at least one kind act. The members were also required to be kind and unselfish. The Venerable the Archdeacon thought that there was nothing so charming and pleasant of in child than to be kind and unselfish.

A number of ladies joined as associates.

The singing of a hymn and a prayer terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 24th June 1893:—Henry Carr Goodell, Manager of the Goodell California Fruit Line, of Atchison, County of Atchison, State of Kansas, United States of America, and William Evarts Richards, Patent Agent, of 203 Broadway, city, county and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in nonconducting coverings to be applied to the exterior of boilers, steam and hot-air pipes and similar surfaces; John Howell, Mining Manager, and Edgar Arthur Ashcroft, Electrical Engineer, both of Broken Hill in the Colony of New South Wales, for an improved process and apparatus for generating steam by the aid of hot or molten slag from smelting or other furnaces; Samuel Cleland Davidson of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, merchant, for improvements in the manufacture of bifurcated rivets or two-pronged U shaped fasteners for leather or other substances and in apparatus therefor; Amos Herbert Hobson, of 9 Victoria Street, London, South-West, England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in the production of non-alcoholic ales or beers; Robert Alexander Sloan and John Edward Lloyd Barnes, Consulting Engineers, both of 26, Castle Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in apparatus for sealing cans or other containing vessels. Philip Townshend Somerville Large, Civil Engineer of Saugor, Central Provinces, India, for an improved form of felloe for metal wheels and pulleys. Eigil Moller, Engineer of 13, Garden Reach, Calcutta, for an automatic self-closing cock or valve. Henry Edward Keymer of Cossipore in the suburbs of Calcutta, Mechanical Engineer, and Behary Lall Pyne, of Calcuttta, aforesaid, merchant, for machinery and plant for parboiling paddy and other grain and so preparing them for husking, entitled "Keymer's patent for preparing grain, etc." Bhannamull, of Chowry Bazar Delhi, Aurutdar, etc., for improvements in sugarcane-crushing mills.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.:—Henry Sabow, Engineer, Kurbia House, Kurseong, for breaking tea, entitled "H. Sabow's T. breaker." (Filed 21st June 1893.) William Jackson of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in air heating stoves more especially intended for use with machinery or apparatus for drying tea. (Filed 22nd June 1893.); Frederick William Pinson, Lock Manufacturer, of Dale Works, Willenhall in the County of Stafford, England, for improvements in the construction of padlocks. (Filed 21st June 1893.)

"How to Live to be 200" might apparently have been the heading of an article in the *North American Review* by Dr. Willian Kinnear. He bases his theory on the fact that old age is practically a "deposit of earthy matter of a gelatinous and fibrinous character in the human system." To postpone old age, therefore, it is necessary to arrest this process of ossification, which may be done in two ways. First, avoid foods containing an excess of "earthy salts"—that is, live on fruit, fish, poultry, young mutton, and veal. Second, dissolve these salts out of the system and counteract them chemically. The American elixir of life is, therefore, several tumblerfuls of distilled water each day, with ten drops of dilute phosphoric acid in each. Any infant who is put under this treatment promptly will secure a fully illustrated interview in "The Westminster Gazette" of June, A.D. 2093. This is an opportunity which may not occur again.

CRICKET.

FRERE CRICKET CLUB *VS.* THE Y. M. C. A. CRICKET CLUB.

A CRICKET match between an Eleven of the Frere Cricket Club and an Eleven of the Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club was played on the Cooperage Ground, on Saturday, the 1st instant, resulting, as will be seen from the scores appended below, in a victory for the Y. M. C. A. Team. The Frereites won the toss, but elected to send their opponents to the wickets. Four wickets of the Y. M. C. A. dropped rapidly for a few runs, which was anything but assuring. However, George and Harry Fido got together, and the partnership so proved to be a strong one, notwithstanding the formidable bowling of Simpson and Parrott who were well on the wicket. The fifth wicket of the Y. M. C. A. fell for 53 runs, and before all were out the score stood at 97. George contributed 29 in good style, and Fido 17 to the score, the latter playing a very free and confident innings. Boileau and Pinsent also got into double numbers, the former driving the ball on one occasion for five. The Frereites made but a poor stand against the bowling of Allan and Fido, and succumbed to the tune of 26 only, all told. The only one who got into double figures was A. Roberts, who played a bold game. The bowling of Allan, Boileau, and Fido for the Y. M. C. A. was very effective. The smart fielding of the Frere Club was a noticeable feature of the game,

The following are the scores with the bowling analysis:—

Y. M. C. A. ELEVEN.

W B George, c Simpson, b Parrott	29
R Laxton, b Simpson	0
C Aldridge, st C Kelly, b Simpson	1
F H P Blodwell, c Simpson, b Simpson	0
C Butler, b Simpson	3
H Fido, c V Roberts, b Parrott	17
R W Boileau, c V Roberts, b Parrott	17
J Allan, b Parrott	0
A E Pinsent, c V Roberts, b Parrott	12
A W Nash, run out	0
W Mather not out	0
Extras	18
Total	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Parrott	118	28	7	5
Simpson	45	11	1	4
A James	*45	10	3	1
V Roberts	40	30	0	0

* Bowled 3 wides.

FRERE CRICKET CLUB.

A Pate, b Allan	0
C Kelly, c Boileau, b Fido	2
A James, c Mather, b Fido	0
V Roberts, c and b Allan	2
Simpson, c Allan, b Fido	3
Parrott, c Mather, b Allan	0
A Roberts, b Boileau	10
Walshe, b Allan	2
Thorpe, b Boileau	3
A Blunt, b Boileau	0
A Blunt, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	26

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J Allan	50	12	3	4
H Fido	39	10	1	3
R W Boileau	9	1	0	3

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB VS. HINDU C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade on the 2nd instant. The Elphinstonians went in first, and made 123 runs. The chief contributors were Patel, Tadiwalla, Bhaya, and Powwala with 25, 16 not out, and 14, respectively. The Hindus in their first innings made 37 and in the 2nd innings 21 for 7 wickets. In bowling, Modi and Powwala did very well for the Elphinstonians. Whilst for the Hindus Kale, Patkar, and Chamare were successful. The following is the full score and analysis:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.
First Innings.

S B Spencer, b Kale	5
R E Mody, c Dalvi, b Kale	7
M H Sanjana, c Dadarker, b Patkar	7
D D Kanga, b Chamare	9
D D Powalla, b Chamare	14
C M Patel, B Chamare	25
B C Machliwalla, c Bhandare, b Kale	9
N H Chinoy, b Chamare	4
D R D Gazdar, c Kirtiker, b Patker	2
F M Tadiwalla, not out	16
N R Bhaya, b Patker	14
Extras	11
	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
First Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Kale	55	5	29	3
Patker	112	6	46	3
Chamare	60	2	37	4

HINDU C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M T Morchant, b Mody	18	not out	6
D Khataw, run out	1	c Gazder, b Powalla	2
Dadarker, b Bhaya	4	b Powalla	1
L V Masriker, b Mody	0	not out	0
C R Kirtekar, b Mody	4	b Powalla	0
Dalvi, b Mody	2	b Powalla	3
V M Chamare, b Mody	0	b Mody	4
L B Patkar, b Bhaya	3	b Powalla	4
G N Bhandare, b Mody	0	did not bat	0
Desai, b Mody	1	b Mody	0
B P Kale not out	1	did not bat	0
Extras	3	Extras..m	1
Total	37	Total	21

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	Second Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
R E Mody	71	4	20	7	R E Mody	55	6	10	2
N H Chinoy	25	2	6	0	D D Powalla	60	6	10	5
N R Bhaya	45	5	8	2					

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

SPOON competitioas were held at Colaba, on Saturday, 1st instant, at 500 and 600 yards, when notwithstanding the strong wind, some very good scores were made, unfortunately heavy rain coming on prevented others from competing who arrived late.

The following Batteries, Regiments, and Volunteer Corps were represented.

Royal Navy, Royal Artillery, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, S. M. Railway Volunteers.

The following are the scores:—

500 Yards.

	Score.
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lancashire Regt	45a
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	41b
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	40c
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	40d
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	39e
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	38c
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	37
Sergt W Fry, G I P Rly Vols	35
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	33
Batt'n Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	32
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Sergt Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Sergt Doyle, L N Lancashire Regt	23
Band Master J Harvey, L N Lancashire Regt	23
Sergt-Major Griffiths, Royal Artillery	2f

a Winner of 1st Spoon; b Handicapped 6 points; c Handicapped 3 points Winner of 3rd Spoon; d Winner of 2nd Spoon; e Handicapped 3 points; f Carbine.

600 Yards

	Score
Sergt Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	38*
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	36†
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Lc Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt Doyle, L N Lancashire Regt	29
Sergt W Fry, G I P Rly Vols	28
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	28
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	23
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	13
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	2

* Winner of 1st Spoon.
† Winner of 2nd Spoon.

The next spoon competitions will be held on Saturday afternoon, 15th instant, and in addition the Revolver competitions which were so successful last monsoons will be resumed. Members are requested to provide their own ammunition. Particulars of prizes may be obtained on the Range.

The following programme has been approved by the Committee.

MONSOON AGGREGATE PRIZES.

1. For highest aggregate of one score made at each of the following distances in any spoon competitions 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards, (Carbine receives points) 1st prize, Rs. 30, Bo. Rifle Club Silver Medal; 2nd prize, Rs. 20, Bo. Rifle Club Bronze medal; 3rd prize, Rs. 15, 4th prize, Rs. 10, 5th prize, Rs 10, 6th prize, Rs. 5, 7th prize, Rs. 5, 8th prize, Rs. 5, 9th prize, Rs. 5, total Rs. 105.

Entrance fee for aggregate prizes, Two Rupees.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.'S PRIZES.

2. Open to all competitors who have entered for twelve or more spoon competitions from 1st July 1893 to 31st January 1894. Entrance fee, one rupee. Ten shots at 500 yards on sighting shot, optional, but must be declared. Competition to take place at a date in February hereafter to be fixed. First prize value Rs. 50, second prize, Rs. 20, total Rs. 70. Winners may select articles of the above values from Messrs. Hamilton & Co.'s Bombay Establishment.

3. From and after July 1st, one silver spoon will be awarded for every six competitors. Winners from this date may have their spoons engraved with their own monogram at Messrs. Hamilton & Co.'s free of charge.

"THE wealth of our nation," says Mr. J. R. Diggle, M.A., "is not to be reckoned by the millions of capital which we have hoarded up, and the enormous resources of which we are the masters, but it lies mainly in the capacities of the children of each succeeding generation. Our truest wealth is to be found in the brains of our children."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J Robertson, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2,321 tons, Captain W. S. Woodhouse, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Chupra, 1432 tons, Captain E McDougall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (16th June) via Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Karachi (1st July), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R A Wadia, Mr Patel, Mrs Hickens, and 23 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Assam	3090	Creery	Aden	7-7	P & O Co
B	Tyrol	Dundee	2312	Hadley	Liverpool	5-7	Sir C Forbes
E	H M Bell	1933	White	Dunkirk	7-7	F Muir&Co
F	A J Balfour	2227	Spoural	Dunkirk	10-7	K Nixon&Co
G	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Calcutta	H A Assam
H	Huzara	1570	Hatt	Not fixed	M Mackenzie
K	Lombardy	1736	Young	Jeddah	8-7	H C Joosub
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed	Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	533	Adum	Not fixed	Shprd & Co
M	Mahanadi	517	Ahmed	Not fixed	Shepherd & Co
N	Kilwa	993	Gimblet	Aden	7-7	M Mackenzie
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden, &c,	10-7	A Semion
P	Almora	1676	Ingram	Not fixed	M Mackenzie

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Massilia	2742	Fraser	London	14-7	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Woodhouse	Liverpool	4-7	W & A Graham
3	Bisagno	1497	Barbas	China	8-7	F Branchi
4	Nizam	1626	Cole		6-7	P & O Co
6	Ravenna	1915	Brown	China	14-7	P & O Co
7	Thisbe	1989	Costanzo	Trieste	6-9	A L S N Co
9	Indrapura

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 bales colored blankets.
6 cases colored sarries.
2 „ grey chooties.
13 „ assorted soap.
5 sewing machines of different styles.
On account of the concerned—
7 bales fancy papers, 18 by 21.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 5, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m.,—
Empty kerosine oil cases and tins.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (GODOWN) AT CLIVE ROAD ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

Under instructions from N. C. McLeod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Lee Chick Chee, Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following:—

All that piece of leasehold land or ground, together with the godown, messuage, and building standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 402 and eight-ninths square yards, and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south also by a public passage, on the east by the property of the late Abdul Hoosein Cumroodin, and on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3185 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 5300 and Street No. 130-4.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 5, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, the following:—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
1 portrait lens, cabinet size, by Ross.
1 „ „ 12–16 „ „
1 „ „ 340 DV. „ „
1 J. H. Dallmeyer's 5D No. 1 rectilinear patent lot of cameras, burnisher, retouching desk, printing-frames, desk room, bathplates, &c. 6 very superior violins.
Now on View.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 5, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong grey pony, 13·2, very quiet.
1 „ „ pony cart, in good order, the property of Lieut. Cox.
1 lady's side saddle, in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with serviceable coach box.
1 „ palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 gujarati cow with calf 4 months old.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND PIECE-GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, at Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank of Persia, an invoice of China and Japanese curiosities and piece-goods, consisting of embroidered shawls, plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, sarees, gungos, bronze plates, real China and Japanese vases, wall plates, screens, large jars, cups and saucers, ash plates, shells, satsuma vases, fans, bamboo blinds, ivory-worked board, silk cushions, bronze inkstands, and teapots.
The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Magdala House," Poona, the whole of the valuable dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, piano, billiard table, table ornaments, guns, rifles, carpets, valuable garden, tents, &c, the property of the late Sir JOHN HUDSON, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.
Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 5, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Macdonald and Co., and Apollo House, the whole of the hotel furniture, consisting of handsome teak and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, and bedroom furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, wind-proof lamps, pictures, Brussels' carpets, etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semigrand pianoforte by Rose and Co., handsome pictures, Persian and Brussels' carpets, rich table ornaments, large size cooking stove, choice plants in China pots, etc., the property of P. C. HIGGINS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF BALLAST STONES.

Under instructions from the Administrators and Administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Doobash, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m.—

4 Large Heaps of Ballast Stones, and at the Jackeria Bunder, Sewree—
1 Heap of Ballast Stones in lots to suit purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Muncherjee Cursetjee Bhatgara an insolvent, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of July, 1886, the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bazaar Gate street within the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 632, new No. 5802, old survey No. 123, and new survey No. 3623, containing by admeasurement 98 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Public Road, called Bazaar Gate Street, on the north by the house of Bezanjee Nawroji Banajee and on the south by the house of Eduljee Muncherjee Dessai, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under ward No. 2141, and street Nos. 127 to 129 and and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 5, 1893.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.
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Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.

LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses Broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 25. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

BAR Silver in London remained yesterday, at Saturday's quotation of 33½d. per oz.; but in New York, the price of the metal recovered one cent, at 64¼; demand Exchange on London having advanced one-half per cent. to 4·83¾ dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 11-16d. lower in London, at £69 15-16. Consols were ¼ per cent. higher, at 98⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108¼. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced ¼ per cent, say to 1⅜ per cent., but that at six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remained at 2½ per cent. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, was still 1s. 3⅜d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 97½; Paris Exchange in London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; Surats *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for July-September deliveries, and 4 25-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, 8 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York; but September Futures were 8 points lower, at 7·90 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; and this season's total figures now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts...	1,000	1,600	1,000
Two days' do. ...	4,000	3,800	2,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	6,937,300	7,003,900	6,850,900

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet to-day with nothing whatever doing by the Mills, the only business reported having been the purchase of 100 Broach, at 208; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 160, per candy.

WHEAT has remained dull, with very little business passing; but quotations show no further change.

SEEDS also have been taken to only a small extent in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,387	bales.
Wheat	18,824	cwts.
Linseed	13,287	„
Rapeseed	6,867	„
Poppyseed	1,513	„
Ground Nuts	704	„
Castorseed	1,964	„
Rice	10,036	„

FREIGHTS are dull; and we hear of no fresh transactions of importance. We quote rates at 20s. to London; 18s. to Liverpool; 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. Continent; 16s. 6d. Open Charter; 17s. 6d. to Havre; 15s. 6d. for Dunkirk; 16s. 6d. to Antwerp. There is no steamer at present on the berth for Marseilles or Genoa.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and, nominally, at 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 29-32d. having been done before long in the latter, and, later on, 1s. 2 7-8d. for forward delivery, this rate having also been obtainable at the close for ready Paper. For Bank Telegraphic the rate very rapidly weakened on the Gold dealers appearing on the scene, a fair amount having been taken by them: and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 11-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 3 13-16d.	„
Credits do. ...1s. 3 29-32 to 7-8d.	„
Francs do. ...1·66½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at a decline of ¼ per cent. from last evening's quotations for Fours, but afterwards rallied to 107 3-16 for Money, and 106⅞ for Account, with buyers in the latter position; and before the close, a further advance was attained, rates leaving off at 107⅜ for cash, and 107⅛ for the next settlement.

SHARES.—In Cotton Mill Scrip we note a further decline to-day of Rs. 50 in Presidency; Rs. 30 in Jivraz Balloo; Rs. 20 in Imperial; of Rs. 10 in Alliance; and Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, and Maneckji Petit, at our revised quotations. In Press Shares, East Indian, and Khangaum have advanced Rs. 5 each; New Berar have declined Rs. 5; and Mofussil Rs. 2½. Port Canning shares are Rs. 7½ higher. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 10, say, to Rs. 1,110 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 15-16
Bar Silver	33½

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here this afternoon.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Bezwada left here on the morning of the 1st instant.

ADEN, JULY 3.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th July, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	1	12 p.m.	18	1
Teheran	4	2	25 p.m.	...	13
Suez	4	2	55 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 4th July, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	23	...	9
„ Kurrachee	...	20	...	1
„ Madras	...	58	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended June 17, 1893, on 1,674·03 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,45,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	191	3	266
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	23,96,578	87,97,988	1,08,366	1,18,02,832
Total for 24 weeks..	24,17,578	91,17,988	1,12,366	1,22,47,832
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,674·03 miles open].	1,13,104	4,01,728	6,127	5,20,959
Per mile of Ry. do.	67	240	4	311
Total to corresponding date do.	24,37,531	93,65,982	1,85,772	1,21,39,285
Decrease for the week				Rs. 5,959
Increase to Date				„ 75,547

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HARRIS—June 27, at 18, Woodland Terrace, Plymouth' Francis William Harris, J P, aged 72 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DUNK—July 4, at Victoria Road, Byculla, Bombay, the wife of Henry R. Dunk, prematurely, of a son (still-born).
GALLAGHER—July 4, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of John Gallagher, House Surgeon, Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DUNK—July 4, at Victoria Road, Byculla, Bombay, Emma Georgina, the dearly loved wife of Henry Richard Dunk, aged 26 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATSON—June 24, at Suntok, Nazira, the wife of F D Watson, of a daughter, who only survived its birth a short time.

MARRIAGE.

COLEMAN—HASSELL—June 24, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Luckman, Gilbert Cyril Taunton, youngest son of the late Charles Coleman, to Marion Florence (Florrie), youngest daughter of the late Newcombe Phelps Hassell, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

NICKELS—June 27, at Benares, Thomas Nickles, Indigo Planter, aged 32 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1893.

THE frightful epidemic of cholera now raging in Mecca, which has carred off five hundred and even a thousand victims a day, gives point and emphasis to the pages of the Report of the Acting Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, devoted to the Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic. Dr. Crimmin calls attention to the frightful mortality amongst the pilgrims, due in some small degree to the over-crowding of passengers and baggage on board the pilgrim ships, and still more to the insanitary conditions prevailing at Jeddah, at Camaran, and in the Holy Cities. Last year nineteen pilgrim vessels left Bombay harbour for Jeddah with nearly thirteen thousand souls on board. Nineteen pilgrim ships arrived in Bombay from Jeddah on which twelve thousand had embarked. Of these a little over nine thousand arrived in Bombay, over two thousand having landed at Hodeida, Aden, Maculla, and Karachi. On the outer voyages there were twenty-seven deaths, giving a rate of 55 per thousand per annum; on the return voyages the deaths were one hundred and one, at the rate of 219 per thousand per annum on the basis of a fourteen-days' voyage. The mortality on shore, immediately before or after the voyages, are not of course included in the returns of the deaths on boardship. The mortality of last year and of the year before was less than the average of previous years—an improvement marking the better provision made for ventilation, in consequence of two steamers being refused bills of health until the prescribed rules were carried out. Nevertheless the sanitary condition of the pilgrim ships is still defective owing to the overcrowding, and the absence of any rule insisting on a specified area of ventilation for each passenger, and also to the fact that the officer who surveys the ship under the Native Passengers Act is considered to be an expert in ventilation, though he may have no knowledge of the subject. The provision of a twelve-feet area for each adult is evaded, young men with moustaches, and mothers with infants in their arms, being entered as children, "under twelve," two of whom are counted as one adult in the apportionment of space. Dr. Crimmin recommends that twelve square feet area should be the minimum allowance for every soul on board. It is the more necessary to make sufficient room for children on these ships, as many infants only a few days old are amongst the passengers who take ship at Jeddah, having enjoyed the doubtful blessing of being born on the return journey from the Holy Cities. These infant Hajis for the most part perish before they reach India.

Another class who swell the heavy death-rate on board are the penniless pilgrims who are given free passages on board the steamers to fill up the full complement before her departure from Bombay. The British Consul at Jeddah complains that one-third of the Indian pilgrims are paupers. The mortality is swollen by the class of paupers who go on board at the last moment without food or clothing or other provision for the voyage. The returns of the last eight years show that of ninety-one thousand pilgrims left Bombay for Jeddah, only sixty thousand returned to Bombay, the "difference (missing)" being thirty-one thousand. The accuracy of these figures has been impugned, and it has been asserted that considerable numbers find their way to their homes from other ports. But the Port Health Officer is confident that in the main the returns are correct, and he is satisfied that if the exact numbers of Eastern pilgrims landed and re-embarked at Jeddah could be obtained for a series of years, it would be found that a third of the pilgrims never return. This opinion is certainly supported by the figures furnished by her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, which show that in the Haj seasons of 1891 and 1892 fifty-two thousand five hundred Eastern pilgrims arrived in Jeddah, and only thirty-seven thousand left for the East. The arrivals exceeded the departures by over fifteen thousand, of whom no satisfactory account could be obtained. The proportion of the missing was one-third—the exact proportion observed in Bombay. The excessive death-rate on the return voyages is attributable to privations during the land journey to and from Mecca, starvation, over-crowding, and sickness on board insanitary ships, and to the fact that many of the pilgrims are old, sick, blind, lame, and infants a few days old. Making due allowance for all this, the Health Officer deems the death-rate enormous, far exceeding as it does that which prevailed before the Emigration Acts were passed. He recommends that the pilgrim traffic should be placed under the same rules as to space, ventilation, food, baggage, and Government supervision as apply to people and ships coming under the Indian Emigration Act. But however defective the Indian pilgrim steamers may be, they are far superior in most respects to the steamers from the Persian Gulf, and East Africa, which touch at Aden. The Turkish authorities make no distinction between Gulf steamers, and those sailing from Indian ports, a circumstance which no doubt gives rise to many of the complaints about the over-crowding of Indian steamers. It is indispensable that if Indian pilgrims are obliged to undergo ten-days' quarantine at Camaran, the sanitary condition of that place should be looked after. Since the local water-supply is bad and inadequate the involuntary sojourners should be supplied with condensed water, as at Aden. As it is the part of the upper decks of pilgrim steamers, which is supposed to be reserved as an airing place for the passengers, is filled up with barrels of drinking water, which the wealthier pilgrims take with them for use at Camaran. Pilgrims have to pay ten rupees a head for accommodation and water while in quarantine. As reform, like charity should begin at home Dr. Crimmin recommends that the sanitary condition of the Jaffer Suliman Musafarkhana, at Mody Bay, which gave shelter to six thousand pilgrims passing through Bombay last year, should be improved by keeping the large doors on the four sides of the enclosed square open so as to admit a free supply of air to the crowded buildings around. Whether this recommendation be acted upon or not it is worth making; in the East, however, the chief office of doors and windows is to keep out air from the buildings of which they are a necessary incumbrance, and not to let it have free passage.

But of what practical avail is it to the pilgrims that they should have a little more ventilation in Bombay or on board ship, when their real peril begins when they disembark at Jeddah, and after undergoing ten days' quarantine amidst the insanitary conditions of Camaran proceed across the roadless desert to the Holy Cities, where they have to take their chance of succumbing to one or other of the epidemics which are of annual occurrence in those pious precincts? The data available go to show that in ordinary years twenty per cent. of the pilgrims die of the virulent outbreaks of small-pox or cholera, and in exceptional years thirty-five per cent.—more than a third of the whole! A hundred and fifty thousand pilgrims from the Mussulman countries of Asia and Africa, where Lord Beaconsfield's doctrine of *sanitas sanitatum* has made no progress, annually visit Mecca where such an institution as a Health Officer is unknown. The invariable result is an epidemic of cholera or small-pox: a thousand victims die in one day from cholera, when the outbreak is a little more severe than usual. Returned pilgrims describe the filth of Mecca and Medina as quite beyond ordinary experience. That cannot be wondered at when cities with a supply of bad water scarcely sufficient for the needs of their own inhabitants, are suddenly invaded by a population of strangers three times as numerous. Mecca has fifty thousand inhabitants, and Medina some eighteen or twenty thousand. All the pilgrims go to Mecca and about a third of their number go on to Medina, which is two hundred miles further from Jeddah than Mecca. The route to Mecca and Medina are proverbially said to be paved with the bones of the weary. The sacrifice of thousands of animals at Mecca on a particular date by no means diminishes the mortality from the prevailing epidemic. Dr. Crimmin points out that the attention of the Egyptian Board of Health and indeed that of the Continental nations who are represented on that Board is almost exclusively directed to Bombay where the medical inspection of passengers, pilgrims, and ships for Europe and the Red Sea ports is most strict while no attention is bestowed on the conditions prevailing at Jeddah, Camaran, El Tor, Mecca, and Medina. Yet there is good reason to believe that whenever cholera has reached Europe it had its starting point in Arabia, and found its way overland through the Syrian cities. It is suggested that the Egyptian Sanitary Board should direct their attention to the quarter where the danger really exists. We will venture on another suggestion—that the Anjuman-i-Islam, the natural guardian of the lives and health of Indian pilgrims to the Holy Cities should urge upon the Shereef of Mecca and other influential personages the obligation of reducing the frightful mortality resulting from the absence of arrangements which are now within the reach of every well-ordered community. Such a representation—coming from a body which has a right to speak on behalf of seventy millions of the Queen's Mahommedan subjects—would probably be instrumental in saving the lives of thousands of Indian pilgrims.

As Sir George White has placed himself at the head of the Army Temperance movement in India, the prosperity of the Society is certain to continue. One of the most hopeful circumstances connected with our Army in India, thinks a home military contemporary, is its temperance, and the report of the Army Temperance Association, which has just been issued shows that nearly every corps has been embraced in the organisation, and consequently little room remains for extension in the Army in India. So long as the Association continues to hold its present position, says Mr. Bateson, the general secretary, progress will have to be sought for in enlarging the work done so far as the Army is concerned, in the extension of the work among railway employes and civil communities in India and in the spread of the organisation among British troops in England and the Colonies. This is a sufficiently comprehensive programme. Branches have been already opened in the Colonies, while in England the organisation is being rapidly introduced, and an English Army Temperance Association is shortly to be established. The head-quarters will be at Woolwich, and the basis upon which it will be founded will resemble that of the Indian Association. In the first place it will have official sanction and be under official authority; the branches will be regimental, a temperance room being provided in the barracks of every corps; the work will be conducted on strictly non-sectarian lines, and there will doubtless be, as there is here, a governing body of representative and influential officers, military and ecclesiastical, with a general secretary for Great Britain and Ireland. It has been decided to ask her Majesty the Queen to become patroness, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief to be patron, and to nominate five members of the Council. Perhaps it is a little unfair that when this organisation has been floated it will become the "parent society," although India had the honour of inaugurating the movement. In the Colonies there are now ten branches with a total membership of eight hundred and nineteen. Of these no less than five were carried there by regiments leaving India. Sir Lothian Nicholson, whose death occurred the other day was about to establish a branch at Gibraltar, and proposed to affiliate it with the Indian Society. As far as the Association here is concerned it boasts of no less than twenty-one thousand members. The average number of names last year was eighteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five, an increase roughly of five thousand men since 1889. The usual changes incidental on relief have resulted in an apparent diminution of the total, but this is inevitable, and it is satisfactory to know that most of the men remain abstainers. It is when a Regiment is on the march that the members of the Army Temperance Association find it most difficult to keep their numbers undiminished, but the Oxfordshire Light Infantry in a march from Tounghoo to Bareilly accomplished the distance with an increase. Eight or ten men violated their pledges, but others joined on the march and the Regiment entered its new station with a net gain. This is remarkable, showing that the regimental temperance officials exercise an influence for good over their comrades in the ranks.

A SPECIAL telegram to a sporting paper announces the death of Lord Calthorpe, whose interest in the turf is well-known. He was a member of the Committee of Tattersall's and of the Jockey Club. He always had good cattle in his stables, and the blue colours and white cap of his riders were familiar on all the principal courses in England. His winnings were usually large, and on one or two occasions his horses have beaten the records. His "Seabreeze" won the St. Leger in 1888 in two seconds less than it had been run before or has been since; and the same filly also won the Oaks in the same year. It was never Lord Calthorpe's good fortune, however, to carry off the blue ribbon of the turf. He began his sporting career at the time he succeeded his father in the barony. Before that he had been an aspirant for Parliamentary honours. For nine years he represented East Worcestershire in the Commons, and would have doubtless continued to do so, but for his elevation to the Peerage. After his education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he served six years with the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, and was subsequently appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Warwickshire and Gloucestershire. The Hon. Augustus Cholmondeley, brother of the late peer, succeeds to the barony of Calthorpe.

WE hear that native dealers in Bombay are buying both gold and silver on an unusual scale. Sovereigns are being purchased in the bazaar at rupees 15-9, the belief being that gold will not fall to the rate fixed by the Government, fifteen rupees to the Sovereign. The temptation to buy silver arises doubtless from the unfamiliar spectacle of that metal being quoted at thirty-three pence an ounce. Exchange fell yesterday, the decline being generally attributed to the continued sale by the Secretary of State of Council Bills below the one and fourpenny rate fixed by Government a week ago. Remittances from England by Post Office Order are paid in India at the rate of one and four-pence the rupee. Nearly all the Native States have ceased coining silver. A Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners met yesterday afternoon to consider the situation, the Eastern trade having come almost to a stand still, although as we have already stated, there has been a slight recovery in yarns and in the Chinese exchanges. It is understood that the Government having decided in the public interest to afford the Banks substantial relief in respect of the silver in transitu, which has been shut out of the Mints.

THE s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 23rd June, left Aden, at 6 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, on Sunday, at day-light.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chupra, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, under the command of Captain E. McDougall, experienced ordinary monsoon, and occasional showers of rain. The same company's steamer Pachumba, under the command of Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived here on the 3rd instant, experienced south-west monsoon with swell and occasional showers of rain.

ONE more murder case was tried at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday. The prisoner,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JULY 4.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Northbrook moved for the production of the Indian Government letters of 1874-76, and said he hoped that Lord Kimberley would make an effort to remedy the injustice from which India is suffering, otherwise the time had arrived for India to consider the question of exercising constitutional rights.

Lord Kimberley admitted that the charges paid by India towards some wars outside her frontiers were unfair, but the position of India was largely influenced by the position in Egypt.

His Lordship, in conclusion, said that possibly the Government will make the question the subject for an extensive enquiry.

Lord Roberts said he hoped that the question would be thoroughly dealt with.

The motion was then adopted.

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA.

THE COURT-MARTIAL TO SIT IMMEDIATELY.

The Right Hon. Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth, Secretary to the Admiralty, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that a court-martial in connection with the loss of the Victoria had been appointed to sit immediately at Malta.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

The Australian team has beaten the North of England by three wickets.

INDIA OFFICE HONORS.

Mr. Henry Waterfield, Financial Secretary of the India Office, has been created a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

MASSACRE IN CHINA.

The *Times'* Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the populace have murdered two Swedish Missionaries at Sungpu.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The *Times'* correspondent at Cairo says it is believed that the Khedive has asked the Sultan to send Turkish troops to Egypt to replace the British, and also to procure Lord Cromer's removal.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, JULY 4.

The Emperor William in his speech at the opening of the new Reichstag said the political situation was unchanged and the relations of Germany with other Powers were friendly and untroubled, although her military strength compares still more unfavourably than last year with that of her neighbours.

His Majesty then announced the new Army Bill and urged its speedy passing and appealed to the Deputies to preserve the Nation's glorious acquisitions.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, JULY 4.

Serious rioting has taken place in Paris among the students, owing to the police having killed a student on Sunday during a riot. Desperate conflicts have since taken place with the police and many have been wounded.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 23rd ult., left here for Bombay, at 6 a.m., to-day.

RATE OF PERMANENT PENSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

It has been ruled that the rate of permanent pension is to be regulated by the Royal Warrant in force at the time of the original grant, and that it is not subject to increase under any subsequent Warrant, which gives a higher rate of pension.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

The Madras Government have been informed that they can appoint an officer commanding or any other military officer an ex-officio member of Municipal boards at Bellary, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Mangalore, and Vellore.

SERVICE COMPENSATION.

It is stated, though not officially, that Service Compensation will be made known to the public this week. No confirmation has yet been obtainable from the Financial Department.

APPOINTMENT OF CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

H. E. the Viceroy has approved of Captain Acton of the Madras Cavalry, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Rangoon, and Captain Bernard of the 6th Punjab Infantry, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Mandalay, as recommended by the Home Department.

THE C. D. ACT COMMISSION.

It has been decided that Drs. Cleghorn and Ibbetson will leave Bombay on the 14th instant for England.

THE MEERUT GRASS FARM.

Honorary Lieutenant Ellis has been appointed to the permanent charge of the Meerut Grass Farm.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The road from Bungi to Chilas was completed on the 22nd June by the Kashmiris. This road will be of immense service to us in any emergency.

It is now practically decided that the companies at present in the Kurrum Valley will not be relieved till next year.

Weather of an extraordinary violence has been experienced there, and nearly all the tents have been blown down, and new tents will shortly be supplied.

THE WAR SHIP WARREN HASTINGS.

Captain Hext will postpone his report upon the new Indian War Ship Warren Hastings till he returns to India at the end of his three months' privilege leave.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAY COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

The solicitors of the Madras Municipality have received the following telegram from their London agents :—

"At the request of the Tramway Company we have again examined the register, and are now satisfied that shares properly allotted are 77,797—English 34,077, Indian 43,720."

This telegram will come before a special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, to-morrow.

It is now regarded as certain that the Government will re-consider their decision in the matter of the extension of the concession.

CLOSURE OF H. H. THE NIZAM'S MINT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 4.

For the present the mint here has ceased taking any fresh supply of silver until further orders.

Final orders will be issued after due consideration of the question.

COLONEL YATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

Colonel Yate is apparently still ill at Khusho as no news has been received for several days from the Anglo-Russian Commission.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, CALCUTTA.

Sir John Lambert, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, proceeds on three months' privilege leave to England, on the 21st instant, Mr. A. H. Giles, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bankipur, will officiate for him.

COINAGE OF SILVER IN NATIVE STATES.

The Government of India have not felt themselves called upon to take any action so far concerning the coinage of silver in the mints of Native States. Some of these mints have been already closed, and it is likely that all will do so.

THE BAKRI-ID DISTURBANCES.

In connection with the recent riots during the Bakri-id, at a village in Mhow, in the Azamgarh District in which the Hindus were the aggressors, who attacking the Mahomedans and killed eight of them the police opened fire to quell the disturbance and three persons were killed. The police were reinforced at once, and no disturbance has been reported since June 26th. The Commissioner of the Division who was at Azamgarh, throughout, reported all quiet after that date, and intimated that he thought the police were in sufficient strength to keep peace, but as uneasiness was apparent among the people, the Government ordered a troop of the Bengal Cavalry, and a Company of Native Infantry to Azamgarh to restore confidence. Every means will be taken to punish those in fault.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

Mr. Trethewy, Deputy Commissioner, has returned from leave, and has taken charge of the District.

BREACH ON THE MOOLTAN-KARACHI LINE.

It is reported that the recent heavy rain has breached the line between Mooltan and Karachi.

DEATH OF DR. HANNAY.

Dr. Hannay died at Cawnpore suddenly, on Monday, of heart-disease.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 4.

Surgeon-Colonel Warren takes over charge from the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Army, to-morrow, Surgeon-Major General Webb retiring.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons assumes the temporary charge as Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, pending the arrival of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson from Karachi, the latter having been appointed to officiate until further orders.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AND THE INDIAN STORE DEPARTMENT.

OUR London correspondent writes :—Mr. Naoroji is asking for a return showing how the Store Department of the India Office works. He wishes for a detailed statement of all kinds of stores charged in the Home Accounts specifying the quantity, the price, and the total amount of the manufacturers' invoice of each article ; also the charges incurred for transit from the manufacturers' works to the receipt of the goods in India. This is a more sensible piece of work than the one he was engaged upon this day fortnight. The same may almost be said about the resolution, which Mr. Caine has decided to move when the House goes into Committee of Supply—if it ever does go into Committee of Supply again—though many persons will doubt whether the time has yet come for doing away with the India Council. With all deference to Mr. Caine, the India Council, notwithstanding its imperfections and shortcomings, is better than anybody that could be substituted for it among the entourage of the hon. member, the Seymour Keays, the Dr. Clarks, the Schwanns, the Swift MacNeills, and the Alpheus Cleophas Mortons. I know that some reformers think that if the Council is abolished it would not be necessary to create anything to take its place. There is much to be said for this view of the matter of the Secretary of State is provided with the requisite local advice in some other way. At present two of the permanent Secretaryships of departments—Political and Revenue—are filled by Indian officials of the highest experience and ability. I refer, of course, to Sir Steuart Bayley and Sir Charles Bernard, each of whom is just as good an adviser of the Minister of the day as any Member of Council. If it should be decided in the future to give all, or nearly all, the Secretaryships to Anglo-Indians of such a type then the *raison d'etre* of the Council would practically cease to exist. But to put up a Parliamentary committee of advisers in place of the Council as at present constituted would be a huge blunder. With regard to the cost of the India Office Staff it must not be forgotten that during Viscount Cross's rule in Whitehall a Departmental Committee thoroughly investigated the subject. The labours of that Committee extended over three or four years, and made several recommendations, which were carried out. In fact, Lord Cross was perfectly satisfied that in the interests of the public service it would not be desirable to make any reductions in the strength of the establishment beyond those suggested by the Departmental Committee. Perhaps it will be said that a Departmental Committee would be more tender to "vested rights" than an independent inquiry, but, however that may be, I believe that the former really did discharge their duties with a conscientiousness that could not be exceeded by outsiders. Some M. P. might be done a useful thing if he tried to get the Committee's Report laid upon the table of the House of Commons in order that we may know exactly what they did and what the result has been. Mr. Caine's motion, which he hopes to have an opportunity of proposing shortly after this letter reaches Bombay, is couched in the following terms :—"That in the opinion of this House, a Royal Commission should be at once appointed to inquire into (*a*) the excessive cost of the India Office Establishment ; (*b*) the working and cost of the Indian Stores Purchase Department; (*c*) the contributions levied on the Indian Treasury by the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Foreign Office ; and (*d*) the desirability of abolishing the India Council. By the way I see that in the official division lists of the House Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is styled Mr. Dalabhai Naoroji ! His second name continues to be pronounced almost invariably with the accent on the penultimate syllable.

THE BOMBAY MILLS.

FURTHER HALF-TIME ADVOCATED.

YESTERDAY afternoon the managing committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, met under the presidency of Mr. George Cotton, at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, to discuss the present situation of the mills in the light of the recent changes in currency. After a lengthy private discussion it was ultimately resolved to call a meeting of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association, on Tuesday next, and that it should be recommended that short-time should be continued for a further period of three months, and that the mills should work from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon, for six days in the week.

It was yesterday rumoured in the Bazaar that Government should be asked to put a tax on cotton in order to bring the price within the reach of the mills, which are now threatened with the loss of their trade in the remote East owing to the recent change in the currency. Another proposal advocated was that Government should be asked to indemnify the mills for the burden inflicted on them by the heavy losses sustained.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Are we going to allow the marriage day of his Royal Highness to pass unnoticed ? Surely, the least we could do would be to show our respect by making the day a public holiday.—Yours, &c.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE question of restricting Sunday labour in the port of Rangoon is now under consideration. It is probabe that similar rules to those in force in Calcutta and Bombay will be introduced.

AT the actual scene of the collision between the Police and the rioters at Rangoon the other day, it is alleged that the Police were fired upon in the first instance from windows looking on to the street.

THE Military Department has arranged for the purchase of stallions for India from the Hungarian Government studs through the Home authorities, instead of deputing an officer from India for the purpose.

THE Mysore Durbar have asked the British Resident to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to the employment of Mrs. Thornton in the service of the Durbar, with effect from the 10th February, 1891, on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, as Governess to the children of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 24th June, were, for passengers, &c., Rs.69,433, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,28,352, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 14,468 making altogether Rs. 2,12,253-0-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 252-10-11. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,91,575-0-0 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 228-1-1.

DISCUSSING the refusal of the local Government to make any further concession to the Madras Tramways Company, the *Ceylon Observer* thinks that the Madras authorities have taken a narrow view of the contract, more especially as the Company have notoriously gone to great expense in getting ready for the work. The Ceylon paper thinks the Government must give way when they fully understand the position.

THE town of Hughly and the outlying villages were flooded, on Monday last, owing to the heavy and incessant rains. The nullas were converted into roaring streamlets for hours, discharging into the rivers. Crowds of Indians gathered in order to catch the fish, which made their way up from the river to the nullas into the very hearth of the town. A large *shol* fish, weighing a maund or more, was caught in the nulla near the Jubilee Bridge. Several *pucca* buildings and huts, including the local Jail sheds have collapsed, but happily without any loss of lives.

THE rainfall in Calcutta is now about four times above the average for the time of the year, and some prudent people are said to have made arrangements with an eminent firm of contractors to build an ark. Football is being vigorously played on the maidan on most days of the week, and Saturday is always a great day for special matches. Public interests in the game is apparently as great as ever, though the vigorous play of the Buffs is much missed.

THE Bengal Government has issued a resolution on the subject of the carrying of the *mashk* and *tir* by the Shiahs during the *Mohurrum* procession at Gaya :—The origin of the custom of carrying these emblems with the *alum* in the *Mohurrum* procession is described in a memorandum presented to the Commissioner of Patna by a deputation of Shiah and Sunni gentlemen. The *alum* represents the standard borne by Hazrat Abbas, the heroic standard-bearer of Hazrat Imam Hossain at the great battle of Kerbala. The *mashk* is the skin in which Hazrat Abbas volunteered to bring water from the Euphrats for the relief of the young children of the Immam in the face of the enemy. The *tir* represents the arrow with which the hero and his water-skin were simultaneously pierced. There is no proposal before the Government, and no intention on the part of the Government to interfere with the *alum* procession of the *Mohurrum* celebration. The only proposal is to prohibit the carrying of the *mashk* and *tir* emblems, which are adjuncts thereof. The carrying of these emblems, or rather the application to be allowed to carry them, gave great offence to the Sunni community in Gaya ten years ago ; and as the Sunnis in Gaya number about 10,000 souls, while the Shiahs number less than 200, and as there was imminent danger to the maintenance of the public peace if the Shiahs had been allowed to have their way, the executive authorities, in the exercise of their legal powers, prohibited the carrying in procession of the *mashk* and tir emblems. This prohibition has remained in force ever since.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says :—"The Indian Language Tripos (up to and including 1892) has attracted during its fourteen years' existence twenty-seven candidates, of whom more than half were 'natives,' who, of course, ought not to have been allowed to take this Tripos. These twenty-seven candidates have enjoyed the services of ferty-four examiners counting an examiner who examines in two distinct years as two persons. Semitic languages in fifteen years have provided about two and one-third examiners per candidate ; and Modern and Medieval Languages gives us forty-two examiners and two salaried readers to look after thirty-three men, several of whom are foreigners."

THE much-talked-of discoveries of M. Turpin are beginning to be divulged. According to the *Chronicle* Paris correspondent, the most important is a very light waggon, drawn by two horses, and containing two groups of projectiles. With the aid of four gunners, four charges can be fired off in a quarter of an hour, each of these throwing 25,000 missiles over a surface of 22,000 square metres. The other branch of this appalling invention is equally effective for Navy purposes.

SANITARY authorities in Paris and Berlin have interested themselves in the question of the supposed origin of throat and eye diseases, the responsibility for which in London some medical authorities have imputed to the use of wood pavements. A correspondent of the *Telegraph* writing from the French capital points out that Berlin, which has adopted asphalte, is a healthier city than Paris, which has patronised wood. This, however, may be due to other more general causes. The *Lancet* admits that the suggested danger of the wood-paving is not without some colouring of possibility, though its significance has probably been much overrated, and its practical value is impaired by the fact that stone, asphalte, and concrete roadways, are liable to the same objection. Moreover, it is pointed out that recent weather conditions, including wind, heat, and draught, with occasional showers, have been favourable to noxious emanations generally, whether from house-drains or road-gullies, or gardens, or stable refuse, and any of these might, with ample probability, be condemned as the starting-point of septic infection. They constitute more evident sources of disease than a well-tended pavement.

THE bold bishop Julius, when he went up to lay the last stone of the spire of Christchurch Cathedral, New Zealand, was accompanied aloft by a workman in a bucket. Three-fourths of the way up the hoisting machinery stopped. The bishop had just begun a prayer when the rope started again. The stone was placed and they returned to earht, where the stoppage was explained. The amateur photographer-fiend, anxious to snap a picture of a bishop going heavenwards, had tipped the man at the gear to stop hoisting.

THERE may now be seen at the imperial Institute a large quantity of apples and pears, and two or three baskets of fish preserved in ice, received from Melbourne. The fish are declared to be all edible and of good flavour, but are of a description not usually met with in British waters.

THE women have invaded the Royal Geographical Society, the champions of "old use and wont" are to make a desperate stand on the defensive. Twenty-two ladies have recently been admitted, and it is now proposed to turn them out again, not because they are unworthy of the position, but simply because they are not men. There is some excuse for the jealousy of women shown by post-office clerks, printers, and doctors ; but we fail to find any for the jealousy which would exclude women from learned societies when they have shown that they possess every qualification except that of sex. Ladies like Miss Gordon Cumming and Mrs. Bishop have far stronger claims than some of those who would bolt the door upon them.

A RUSSIAN soldier named Smirnoff has invented a tree-climbing apparatus, which has just been essayed by the Youriev Regiment at Dvinsk. By its means men fully equipped with slung rifles ascended and descended lofty pine trees with ease, halting, loading, aiming, and firing at the word of command. The *Invalide Russe* remarks that the invention will be very useful in reconnaissance work, the cutting of telegraph wires, and in defending woods by means of superposed lines of sharp-shooters. It is easily carried, and equally adapted to poles and to trees of the largest girth.

THE death is announced, at Cairo, of Mourad Pasha, who held distinguished rank among the elder generation of Egyptians. The deceased Pasha received a military education at St. Cyr and the Artillery School at Metz. Soon after entering the Egyptian service he became aide-de-camp to Soliman Pasha (Colonel Seve), whose daughter he married, thus becoming related to Cherif Pasha, late Prime Minister of Egypt. He was at one time Minister of Public Works, and was Governor of the Isthmus of Suez, when the Canal was opened. Mourad Pasha leaves no children.

M. ELISEE RECLUS is engaged on the nineteenth and concluding volume of his monumental work, that modern "*Descriptio orbis terrarum*," in which all we know of the globe and its inhabitants is brought into the service of a masterly pen and welded into a coherent whole. A portion of this last volume is devoted to Brazil, and the author, according to habit wishing to supplement the knowledge gleaned from books by a description *di visu*, left for Rio Janeiro by the steamer La Plata on the 5th June. Mdme. Elisee Reclus accompanies her husband.

THE croaking of a mocking bird saved a married couple named Crusteed from a horrible death at Tallapoosa, Georgia, a few days ago. Early in the morning they were awakened by the vigorous screaming of their pet, and arose to find their house on fire. They only had time to jump from a window to save their lives.

AN interesting test of a new system of lighthouse signals was made off New Haven, Connecticut, last week. By an ingenious combination of the usual lighthouse lenses and light, together with a system of shutters, the lighthouse-keeper is able to throw any number agreed upon to represent a given harbour to great distances in a horizontal plane. A reference to a "port book" shows the master of a vessel his location beyond doubt.

A GIGANTIC saw which has been made for a Pittsburg firm will cut steel armour plates 29ft. long, and 20in. thick, as easily as an ordinary saw will cut a plank. It is said to have cost something like £7,000, and weighs 110 tons.

"WE can assure Cardinal Vaughan," remarks the *Illustrated Church News*, "that a more hopeless task was never attempted by man than his projected conversion of 30,000,000 of his fellow-countrymen. England has a distrust, not to say an antipathy, where Rome is concerned. She has not forgotten the past ; she has a true instinct for the present."

THE people of Bordeaux are mourning the loss of their most eccentric citizen, M. Picart, the so-called "Saint of the Cemeteries," who has just been carried off by an attack of influenza. He was a man of fairly good income, living upon the rent of his houses, and was an enthusiast in his belief that he was specially called to render one of the "seven acts of mercy," to assist at the burial of the dead. For more than 20 years, in fine weather or foul, M. Picart is said never to have passed a single day without taking part in a funeral, and he would often stay for hours at the cemetery, and assist at a succession of burials. The "assistance" was no mere empty *opus operatum*. He was in the habit, in the case of the funerals of the poor, of joining himself to the mourners after the burial was over, asking questions as to the cause of death, speaking consolatory words, and where it was possible and seemed to him advisable he sometimes gave substantial help.

THE Swiss "Alpenklub" owes its origin and its name to English precedent. The English Alpine climbers first organised themselves into an Alpine Club, and some years later the native climbers followed their example. The Swiss "Penny Club," however, is of purely Swiss origin, though its name is English, and its object to perfect the Swiss Anglophilists in our tongue. The members of the club meet at intervals to talk to one another in English. Anybody who allows his tongue to wander into German or French during the meetings of the club pays a fine of ten rappen, or centimes (equivalent to an English penny), for every word he utters which is not English. One of these clubs meet every Friday evening at the well-known safe of the Three Kings in Basle, and from 8-30 until the close of the meeting English is obligatory.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from the Chicago correspondent of the *Chronicle*, "it can no longer be disguised that great disappointment is felt by the Exhibition authorities at the paucity of European visitors to the great show. The attendance on the part of the native Americans appears to be increasing, but Europeans do not seem to be attracted by the Exhibition. So far as the English are concerned, it is hoped that after the celebration of the marriage of the Duke of York and Princess May, there will be an influx of visitors from England. The native Commissiners of the Exhibition declare that if only the Duke and Princess May would extend their honeymoney journey to Chicago they would receive the heartiest of welcomes." No doubt.

A DEBATE is arranged on Theosophy between Mrs. Annie Besant, its untiring defender, and Mrs. Frederica Macdonald, a lady well known as an exponent of Buddhism, who has lately been attacking Theosophy with considerable vigour. The subject as defined by Mrs. Macdonald is as follows :—

1. That Theosophy, while professing to serve modern spiritual needs, is working against the modern spirit and for superstition. 2. That Theosophy is doing this under the mask of Buddhism, whereas Theosophy represents correctly no Indian philosophy, and has its starting point and goal in aims and principles opposed to Buddhism.

Mr. Rhys Davids, the eminent scholar and the Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, has consented to take the chair, and the debate will be held in the great St. James's Hall, on Friday, the 30th instant. Mrs. Besants share of the proceeds is to go to the H. P. B. Home for Little Children, in order to support there some of the hapless little ones rescued from parental cruelty by the Rev. Benjamin Waugh.

THERE is cheering intelligence of a proposed exhibition of old people in Paris. France has been somewhat unduly proud of its old men, since the late M. de Chevreul beat the contemporary record, and it now seems disposed to flaunt them in the face of the world. They are to be brought together at the Palais de l'Industrie, like pictures or prize cattle, and ninety or thereabouts is to be the lowest age of admission. Beyond that they may be as old as they like. The Committee undertake to provide them with all home comforts, including, apparently, burial in their native place, should events render that attention necessary. The mere mention of such a provision will probably serve to keep many centenarians at home. The exhibition of old people will incidentally be an exhibition of inventions—in the stories they relate. To judge by the reminiscences of some centenarians, years only serve to increase the power of drawing the long bow. Many old men begin with a fiction as to their age, and they have to tell others, in a desperate attempt to support the first. The younger people of ninety odd are to be grouped together in one room, where they will be usefully employed in finding one another out. The eldest is to have a room all to him or herself, in fact, is to go into solitary confinement. The Committee may therefore be said to have shown much forethought in their promise as to the disposal of his remains. The bodies of those who may die in Paris will be taken to the commune of the defunct persons at the charge of the committee which is getting up this interesting exhibition. The committee will give three gold medals to the oldest, healthiest, and most intelligent elders, and 20,000 francs to the one who can give *viva voce* the best account of the events of the century, he or she speaking from his or her recollections and direct impressions.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may be in your recollection that some years ago when the rupee was at something like 1s. 9d. I addressed you a letter under a *nom de plume*, in which I advocated the plan of having an Imperial Mint, with branches from which would be issued coins impressed as follows :—

Gold—Sovereign or Rs. 10 or 20 shillings.
½ sovereign or Rs. 5 or 10 shillings.
Silver—Crown or Rs. 2½ or 5 shillings.
½ crown or Rs. 1¼ or 2 shilgs. and 6 pence.
Florin or Re. 1 or 2 shillings.
Shilling or Re. ½ or 8 annas.
Sixpence or Re. ¼ or 4 annas.
Threepenny-piece or 2 annas.
Copper—As coined.
Notes—£1 or Rs. 10.
£5 or Rs. 50.
£10 or Rs. 100, and so on.

That idea fixed the value of rupees with reference to a gold standard. But I particularly mentioned that as regards tender—as there was a scarcity of gold in this part of the Empire, India—and a superfluity of silver, that the medium of currency might continue as heretofore, that is to say, that if I had a £5 Note in my pocket in England I should be able to obtain from any Bank in that country 5 sovereigns, but if the same Note was in my possession in India I should only get 50 rupees for it. And the same with reference to a sovereign, 20 shillings being given me for it in England and ten rupees in India. I rendered penal the attempt to traffic in these coins or buy up sovereigns with a view to disposing of them as gold and so with Notes.

That letter of mine, Sir, which was duly published in the columns of your newspaper, never received any notice, either favourable or the contrary. It, in fact, remained unanswered, and since then I have mentioned it to many of my friends, some of whom have been men of intellect and great capacity, who have devoted much time and thought to the subject, more especially in these later times, when there has been such an enormous change in the relative value of the rupee, but from none of them have I ever received a reply, showing that the idea was one which could not possibly be acted upon.

And now comes this decision on the part of Government, which fixes arbitrarily the value of the rupee at 1-15 of a sovereign, or 1 shilling and 4 pence instead of 2 shillings, as I proposed then. The principle adopted seems to be the same as that advocated in my plan, but coming so much later, and after allowing for such changes to take place, it appears to have been considered impossible to fix a higher value for the Indian rupee.

But I now ask why, if an arbitrary value is decided upon, irrespective of the market rate of silver itself, it would not be as easy after the first shock is got over to declare the rupee to be 1-10 as 1-15 of a sovereign—and carry out my original plan in its entirety ?

Government are not, we are told, going to give us sovereigns for our rupees, that is to say, if I bring them Rs. 450 and ask for £30 in gold, in exchange, I am not to get it. And if Government are unwilling to give me 30 sovereigns for my Rs. 450 are Banks or Agents in Bombay going to be so accommodating when it is difficult to see how they can afford to do so ? Where are they to get the sovereigns from, and let me have them by paying Rs. 15 only for each one if the actual value of gold is greater ? If Government were prepared to give £30 for my Rs. 450 which I put down, the Banks or Agents would be compelled to do the same if they wished to continue their transactions; but when Government simply say that I should receive the £30 for the Rs. 450 but decline to give it me themselves how can they expect any other persons to be so magnanimous ? In this seems to lie the whole practical difficulty of the question, and I cannot conceive what is to prevent the Banks or Agents from still continuing to charge a premium on every sovereign they are asked to give in exchange for rupees, so that we shall be left in the same predicament to a great extent as heretofore, and if I want 30 sovereigns I am afraid I shall find that it will take more than Rs. 450 to obtain them. Is it not so ?

Of course, if untold deposits of gold, supposed to be in the possession of rich Indians, are going to be brought to Government Treasuries in payment of dues there may be in course of time a sufficient accumulation of that metal to enable Government to make a start in introducing a gold standard and coining sovereigns, but that is so doubtful that it would be foolish to build any financial policy upon such a basis.

In the meantime I have got my little bag containing Rs. 450 ready, and want 30 sovereigns in exchange. Who is willing to give me them ? Will *you* kindly oblige me, Sir ?—Yours, &c.,

June 29. BOW-WOW.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow room for these few suggestions, in regard to the question of Simultaneous Examinations, in your next issue ? I do not say that these suggestions will please both parties ; but they may command a notice, as coming from one, who is not connected with one side or the other, and who like many others, can sympathise with the aspirations of one of these parties, and the heavy difficulties of the other. My suggestions are : (1) that the recent Provincial Service scheme, and all other schemes, if there be any, allowing special ways of entrance into the service to Natives of India, be abandoned ; (2) that Simultaneous Examinations be held in England and India for the Imperial Civil Service ; (3) that a certain number of vacancies, between ten and twelve per cent. of the entire number to be filled up, be reserved for Natives of India ; (4) that the names of the successful candidates be finally arranged in one single list, in order of merit ; (5) that if less Natives come up in the list than the reserved number, the gaps may be filled up, by admitting more English names in order of merit, from the rejected list ; (6) that if more than the reserved number of Natives be found to have passed higher than the last successful candidate, only the reserved number, in order of merit, be qualified for the Imperial Service : but that those qualified by their paper-work, but thrown out under the rule of limited numbers of Natives, be appointed in the higher Grades of Subordinate Service, on salaries not less than Rs. 200 per mensem, on passing the ordinary departmental examinations ; (7) that the successful Native candidates be required to proceed to England, within a certain time after the results are declared ; and to appear for the final examination only in England ; and (8) that the Native Civil Servants be required to enjoy their furloughs out of India. These are my suggestions, roughly drawn up and liable to alteration in the details. But I am of opinion, that they embody a fair compromise between the inadmissible demands of one side, and the dead-wall of opposition of the other. My reasons, I believe, are obvious. We (Natives) cannot ask admission by the regular entrance, and also get in sideways. We must also allow that, situated as we now are, it will be an evil day for us more than for the "foreigners," if a large number of the Imperial Service appointments were to fall in the native hands, in any Province. Suggestion (6) will greatly mitigate the blow to a successful candidate, who has to give way only for being one too many of the Natives. I know that to many natives the chance of getting an immediate appointment in the Subordinate Service, as a Sub-Judge or a Deputy Collector, without the worry and expense of a sojourn to England, will be as good as admission into the more elevated sphere, with the other conditions attached. The Government, also, must see that it is useless to shirk the question any more. Temporary palliatives will not now answer ; and the wisest policy now is to face the question boldly. Statutory Civilians have proved a burden to the Government, to the Service, and to themselves. Its unborn successor, Provincial Service, may prove equally unfortunate. Why should Government oppose a demand of "free field and no favour ?" It is such a just and fair demand, in modern politics, that no Government can resist it long. They have, of course, to see, and are bound to see, that the service is not swamped, so as to interfere in any way with the imperial question of safety. They may urge, if they like, that they would not admit Natives at all to the Imperial Service, for State reasons. It then becomes a question of argument to be decided on evidence. But, after conceding that point, they should not propound their own schemes like the Statutory and Provincial Services, which are all bound to fail; because after all that is said, the principle remains unshaken that the safest, though not infallible, test must be ability and intelligence, to pass a hard open competitive examination at a certain young age.

Baroda, July 2. PEN.

CRICKET MATCH AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

THE opening cricket match of the Ganeshkhind cricket season, which was played to-day, was a most enjoyable affair. The weather was splendid. During the best part of the day a good breeze was blowing, and the clouds as they passed over, aided by the veroure of the surrounding hills, softened the fierce light of our Indian day and removed its distressing glare. The cricket ground was in superb condition, and the care which had been taken in rendering it so was certainly not ill-bestowed, for good cricketing on bad ground is usually disappointing to contending teams and spectators alike. The Kirkee Team which was the contending team yesterday was captained by Mr. Mangles, while the Home Team captain was of course Lord Harris. Ganeshkhind having won the toss the first two to face the bowlers were his Excellency and Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, Colonel Rhodes could not have had a more able successor, and any anxiety that the Ganeshkhind Team would suffer from his absence was removed yesterday by the splendid play of Colonel Harris. Unfortunately in the middle of his play he slipped near the far side wicket, and sprained his foot. After several painful attempts to run Captain Gabb undertook to run for the Colonel, and batting went on as rapidly as ever, but Captain Gabb slipped in almost the same spot as Colonel Harris, and the latter was run out. His Excellency was caught out by Captain Bicknell, early in the game, and Dr. Martin stepped into the vacancy. This gentleman has evidently much improved since last season and he made an exceptionally good score. Captain Stockdale who is also looked upon as one of the "props" for the season played carefully and well, and the way he covers the ground leaves little fear of his being run out under ordinary circumstances. With the exception of Mr. Edgerley and Captain Fowle who batted very well for a time, the other members were nearly all dismissed with ducks.

The Kirkee Team tried very hard, but neither in fielding nor batting were they a match for their opponents ; and they possessed no bowler who could at all compare with Sharpe or Fowle on the other side. The former of these two has already made a reputation as a bowler, and although he has been ill for some time he bowled remarkably well. It was not until four in the afternoon that the Ganeshkhind Team were all out for 228 runs ; whilst their opponents were all disposed of for 101 runs before six o'clock. The Kirkee Team, nothing daunted, elected to go in for their second innings, but made a worse show still on that occasion, as six were dismissed for 34 runs by the time half-past six was announced. Possibly want of practice may have had a little to do with the stiffness exhibited by some members of the Kirkee team especially. The cricket season at Ganeshkhind last year opened under similar auspices ; and though the team has lost some of its tried members it has accessions of new blood bidding fair to be no unworthy successors to those whom circumstances have scattered.

THE NATURAL LEVEL OF SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are now in India at the parting of the ways, and our Government have to decide for good or evil what our future currency policy is to be. It is not correct to say that this has yet been done. Only the first step, the stoppage of the private coinage of silver, has been taken, with the immediate and unfortunate result that while the standard value of the rupee has gone up, as measured in its old equivalent of the bullion price of silver, from 38d. to 41d., this bullion has itself been simultaneously knocked down from 38d. to 33½d., a fall in the short space of one week of eighteen and a half per cent. below the new gold value of the rupee. The remarkable thing is that this fall has been brought about with the tacit, if not actual, approval of the Government of this country, and with the openly expressed satisfaction not merely of the English press but of all Europeans, non-official and official, who have any opinions on the subject. The argument seems to be somewhat as follows : "Our financial troubles have been caused by the action of the U. S. Government in fostering the production of the silver mines ; so long as the price of silver keeps up, so long will these mines continue to unload their production on to the market ; if we succeed in smashing the price of silver, the mines must close ; we shall, we hope, so force the hands of the U. S. Government as to secure the repeal of the Sherman Act ; which accomplished, will so depress silver as to make it absolutely certain that the mines will close ; we shall then all be content, because with closed mines the natural level of the silver price will be reached."

It has long been accepted as an axiom in all silver mono-metallic countries that the price of silver has kept steady with the price of commodities. The foreign exchange value of silver has decreased as gold has appreciated, but that in such country the silver standard has not materially varied in purchasing power. This, so far as India is concerned, has recently been denied. We are told that the statistics for Bengal and the North-West Provinces, prepared by Mr. O'Conor, the Assistant-Secretary of the Government of India, show that in these provinces prices have increased as much as twenty per cent., showing that silver has decreased in value to this extent. This is for the present at least a *non sequitur*. Bengal with its two and three crops yearly, is the garden of India. The province is now intersected with a network of railways, the invariable tendency of which is to raise local prices. It has hitherto been held, and rightly so, by political economists, that no country can be developed without an increase of capital, which therefore means prosperity ; such increase means higher prices, good trade, and ample employment for the working class ; yet the above argument as to the statistics of Bengal implies that a restricted capital and low range of prices are the best. The probability is that the many millions of rupees imported into India have gone largely into remote country districts to pay for produce which has been tapped by the new railways, which have thus proved a blessing to those districts notwithstanding that a rise in local prices has resulted.

We are now face to face with a new order of things. Silver will as before continue to exchange at par value with commodities, but India has now for good or evil changed her standard from silver to gold, and her prices will in future be ruled by the gold basis. The result will probably be that if silver is to remain at its present discount of 18¾ per cent. with the rupee, there will be a fall in prices in India to that or some less extent, and our reports will *pro tanto* diminish until our merchants are prepared to work upon the new basis. Is it necessary to prove this statement ? Russia and all other silver countries were formerly on a par with India ; the silver in the rouble and the rupee had the same intrinsic value. Now, Russia having still a silver currency, has, if this difference of 18¾ per cent is to continue, a differential duty to that extent in favour of her trade as against India. The silver price of wheat in Russia is the same as before, but the gold price of Russian wheat has fallen 18¾ per cent., and the Indian wheat trade will have to work with that incubus upon it, and in the struggle of competition, should no unusual demand set in for the Indian article, its price will diminish, till the workable gold basis is reached. There is much virtue in an "if." I believe that there is no necessity for the Government of India to discontinue the coinage of silver, and every reason why the Government should continue to coin to the fullest extent possible, so that the price of silver may be brought up to and maintained as nearly as possible to the new par value of 1s. 4d. REX.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Steamer Siam, with English mails of the 23rd ult. left Aden at 6 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay Harbour at day-light on Sunday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Carthage, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Rev. P. Heberlet, Second

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Pandit Sunkernath Wishwambersath appeared before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of cheating, preferred against him by Harridas Luximichand, a money-changer, in respect of Rs. 11,000.

Mr. Muzmudar appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Dinshaw Davur defended the accused.

The complainant Harridas, being examined by Mr. Muzmudar said, that he was a money-changer and kept his shop, opposite the Watson Hotel. He remembered having seen the accused on the 28th January, 1892. The accused came to his shop in the company of a Parsee money-changer, named Rustomji. They came in a carriage-and-pair. They came there to buy sovereigns and other foreign coins. The Parsee first alighted from the carriage and came into the shop, and said that a Nawab had come, and that he (the Nawab) wanted to buy English money, worth about eight or ten thousand rupees. The Nawab then alighted from the carriage and came into the shop and seated himself on a chair. The Nawab then took out a piece of paper from his pocket, and said that he wanted so many sovereigns, Italian coins, German coins, &c. The witness said that he had not got the money ready in his shop, but if the Nawab would wait for quarter-of-an-hour he would bring the money from his house. The Nawab said that he would in the meantime go to Abdool Huq's bungalow, and return in about quarter-of-an-hour. The Nawab then got in the carriage, and drove in the direction of Apollo Bunder to go to Abdool Huq's bungalow. The witness left his shop immediately for his house, in Bazaar Gate Street, and brought the coins to his shop. He brought all the coins that the Nawab demanded, except English sovereigns. The witness then sat down in his shop for a quarter-of-an-hour when the Nawab, accompanied by the Parsee, again came up to the shop. This time they did not get down from the carriage, but the Parsee called the witness to the carriage and asked him whether he (the witness) had the money ready. The witness replying in the affirmative, the Nawab asked the witness to accompany him to his bungalow. The witness declined to do so, saying that he was asked by his relatives not to go out with such a large sum of money. The witness was also not in the habit of going out. The Parsee thereupon asked the witness whether he had no confidence in one with whom he (the witness) had been transacting business for two years. The Parsee further said that he knew the Nawab well, and that he had been to his bungalow twice before. The witness after some hesitation agreed, and accompanied the accused and the Parsee to the bungalow, at Clark Road, taking with him Rs. 11,000 in notes, sovereigns, and other foreign coins. While they all three were going along the Kalbadevi Road, the witness saw an exchange broker who advised the witness to be very cautious about the coins, which the witness had in his possession at the time. On the arrival of the carriage, at the bungalow, on Clark Road, the Parsee got down first, and the Nawab followed him. The Nawab then sat on a couch, and his mehta was sitting there near the couch with a box. A purdasee was standing outside the door of the room in which they were sitting. The Parsee then asked the witness to take out the coins from his pocket, to which the witness replied, that unless the money was forthcoming, he would not do so. The Parsee thereupon told witness not to talk like that before a Nawab. The Nawab then pretended not to understand the conversation that was going on between the witness and the Parsee. Witness subsequently produced the coins from his pocket, and placed them on the carpet. The Parsee counted the coins and handed them over to the Nawab, who after putting the coins in his handkerchief, said that he was going to take his meal inside the room with his family, and that his mehta would pay the money to the witness. The mehta then sat down, making up accounts. The Nawab did not return. The mehta then became confused, and said that he forgot to take his key from the Nawab. The mehta was going inside to get the key from the Nawab, but witness prevented him from doing so. The Parsee thereupon told the witness not to be afraid as long as he (the Parsee) was sitting there. The witness waited for about fifteen or twenty minutes, when he looked behind and missed the "purdasee," who was all the while standing near the door of the room. The witness became suspicious and removed the screen across the door, when he found the rooms on either side of the passage quite empty. He then told the Parsee not to go away, and they both began to search for the Nawab and the mehta, but neither of them were to be seen. The witness and the Parsee then came out of the room, in which they were seated, and raised a cry. The room in which the witness was seated was furnished with two couches, some chairs, and some hanging lamps, but there was nothing in the adjoining room. They then saw some labourers whom they asked for the Nawab and the mehta, but they replied that there was no Nawab there. The witness and the Parsee then came on to the road and gave information to a police sepoy. They then returned to the bungalow with the police sepoy, but found the doors shut. The witness, the Parsee, and the police sepoy then went to the Parel police station. Before going to the police station the witness did not go into the Nawab's bungalow through fear of being assaulted. The witness had in his pocket then Rs. 3,500 in cash and currency notes, besides the money he had lost. The witness always used to keep cash to the extent of Rs. 2,000 in his pocket, and he carried them wherever he went. He had not brought any money with him in court now. The witness, the Parsee, and the police sepoy then proceeded to the bungalow of Superintendant Jones, at Byculla. On his way at Parel Road the witness telephoned from a mill close by, to his uncle, in the Share Bazaar, informing him that he (the witness) was swindled, and requested him to come to the police station at Parel. On arriving at Superintendent Jones' bungalow the witness made a statement in writing in the presence of his uncle. It was about 6-30 p.m. at the time. The witness then accompanied by his uncle and Superintendent Jones returned to the Nawab's bungalow, at 7 p.m., when a *mallee* came and opened the door. A light was brought, and they all went into the bungalow. All the furniture with the exception of the mehta's box was in the room. An umbrella found in the room at the time was taken charge of by Superintendent Jones, who told the witness to go home, and attend the police court on the following day. The next morning the witness came in this court, and obtained a warrant against the Nawab. That Nawab was the accused. The accused was shown to the witness by an informant twice or thrice, but he (the witness) through fear of being assaulted did not arrest him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur the witness said, that the accused ran away with the coins, and did not pay him money for them. Superintendent Brewin rendered the witness every assistance as a police officer in the case. The witness, during the last eighteen months, had not abandoned the prosecution. Mr. Brewin did not come to the witness, but the witness first went to Mr. Brewin's bungalow, when he (the witness) did not tell Mr. Brewin that he had no proof in the case. The witness continuing said that he had not mentioned the names of the witnesses either to Mr. Brewin or to Mr. Cobb, or to Mr. Jones. The witness had no conversation with any police officer about the names of his witnesses. When the witness complained to Mr. Jones, no question was put to him about his witnesses. The witness told Mr. Brewin that he (the witness) had got some witnesses who would come in court if summoned. Mr. Brewin did not ask the witness who those witnesses were. The European boy who had been sitting in the Court was the witness of the complainant. The witness was on speaking terms with that boy. The witness took the boy to Mr. Cooper's Court, on Monday, and asked him to point out the accused from several persons. The witness did not point out the accused to him. The witness took that boy to Mr. Cooper's Court in order to see whether he would be able to recognise the accused. The witness said that he used to sell Hoondis, but never used to speculate. Although the rate of exchange did not affect the witness much, yet he was interested in it. The witness had three or four brokers who used to inform him every day about the rates of exchange. The witness did not recollect what broker had come to his shop on the 28th day of January, 1892, to inform him about the rate of exchange, but some one must have come. The brokers usually came to his shop, at 10 a.m., in the morning every day.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

Amongst a collection of autograph letters being prepared for sale next week by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson is an important one in the holograph of Napoleon III. It is dated from Wilhelmshohe, November 16, 1870, and is addressed to an anonymous countess. "Beg Changarnier," says the Emperor, "to write to the journals a word in favour of Bazaine. I have counselled him to do this, but he replied that the editor of the *Independance Belge* refused to insert the letter without adding some very unfavourable reflections on Bazaine." This letter, as throwing light on the personal relations between the fugitive Emperor and the defender of Metz, has peculiar historic interest.

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THE BRITISH PILGRIMAGE AND THE POPE'S EPISCOPAL JUBILEE.

(Concluded from the "Bombay Gazette" of June 24.)

The Holy Father, having said a few words testifying to his satisfaction at receiving the pilgrims, directed Mgr. Merry del Val, the *Cameriera Segreto participante* in waiting, to read the reply, which was accordingly done in Latin, immediately after which, the same Monsignore, at the Pope's command, gave a clear and admirably rendered summary of the reply in English. Many parts of this discourse elicited loud applause, more especially that portion where allusion was made to the religious liberty and toleration which prevail in the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen. His Holiness then gave to all present and to their families and friends, the Papal Blessing, and authorised the pilgrim priests there present to give the Apostolic Benediction to the members of their flocks on their return to England. The reply of the Holy Father to the address from the Catholics of England is as follows:—

Your presence, and the words which you have addressed to us, beloved children, the good wishes and the offerings, which you bring to us on this joyful occasion of the fiftieth year of our Episcopate, gladden our heart and touch it so deeply, that we seem to see reproduced in you personally, one of those splendid examples of the devotion of your forefathers to which you have alluded. The same strong faith, the same love for us, who as Vicar of Christ, rule the Church, now bring you hither from afar, the honoured representatives of your race, in numbers greater than Holy Rome has seen arrive from England for many long years past. You have done right well, and as becomes good sons; for as your ancestors loved to come to our predecessors, seeking and freely receiving from their lips words of good advice and spiritual comfort, so you, led by the same confiding spirit, gladly present yourselves before us in the hope of receiving similar benefits from our authority and paternal love. Let it, then, be firmly impressed on your minds that the blessings of Apostolic care and love flow now as incessantly for the salvation of nations from this See of Blessed Peter, unshaken, through God's grace, by the vicissitudes of centuries, as in the days of your fathers. As for us, we are most warmly attached to you and to your country; nor can we adequately express the deep interest we feel in you, when we call to mind all that is recorded in the annals of the English Church, and hopefully look forward to events in the future, which with earnest prayer we implore God to bring about. For it is indeed remarkable and most pleasant to remember how, during ten unbroken centuries following the first delivery of the Holy Faith to the Anglo-Saxons by your Apostles Gregory the Great and Augustine, an abundant and glorious harvest of prosperity, virtue, and holiness grew up throughout the land; and how, subsequently, when a most violent tempest arose, new lustre was added to this same faith by that band of heroes, bearing anew palms of Christian martyrdom, whom we ourselves, after due legal procedure, have declared to be entitled to the honour paid to the Blessed in heaven. And now indeed it gladdens us to see the offshoots of this same faith, consecrated by the valour and blood of their fathers, springing up in more joyful surroundings, and still bringing forth the same fruit; so that we cherish a well-grounded hope that the Island of Saints will reach again its former glory. This hope grows stronger day by day as we notice that the minds of your countrymen are in general more favourably disposed towards the Roman Church, and that the ties which bind Catholics to ourselves are constantly drawn closer; so that already may be seen something approaching a revival of those days when Bishops and Clergy, Princes and people of all grades were united with the Roman Pontiff in seeking the advancement of religion and the welfare of the nation. Those were truly bright days, and it pleases us to point out two most important religious lessons to be drawn from them; and as they reflect great credit on your forefathers, so will they, we doubt not, if repeated now, prove to be of the greatest benefit to all your countrymen. The first is the wonderful filial love which burnt within the heart of your forefathers towards the Great Mother of God, Christ's happy minister in our salvation, to whose service they consecrated themselves with such abundant proofs of devotion that the kingdom itself acquired the singular and highly honourable title of "Mary's Dowry." The second lesson relates to the special worship always paid by the English to the Prince of the Apostles as "Primary Patron" of their kingdom. To this worship numerous and stately Collegiate foundations, monasteries, and churches, as also many documents written by our predecessors, bear ample testimony; and, notably that Charter of your sainted King Edward wherein he records and confirms "the extraordinary devotion which the English people had ever borne towards Blessed Peter and his Successors." Therefore it is our most earnest desire that faithful England should once more with the greatest fervour revive her devotion to these two Patrons of the faith, these two powerful Guardians of all virtue, and, God prompting us, we most earnestly exhort the faithful of England to follow the example of their forefathers, and, by a solemn religious rite, to dedicate and consecrate the whole country to the most Holy Mother of God and to the Blessed Prince of the Apostles. Let this expression of our ardent desire, fraught with much advantage to yourselves, beloved children, be the chief and pleasing return which we make to you for the good wishes which you have brought to us; and if you are thankful for favours bestowed by us upon you, rest assured there is nothing ye desire more sincerely than to be able to add to their number and to bestow upon you still greater benefits. The very fact that we have lately conferred on your Archbishop the dignity of the Sacred Purple, kindly recognise not only as a reward bestowed on his distinguished merit, but also as a mark of honour and favour manifested by us towards the English nation, and particularly toward your August Queen, to whose noble mind and high sense of justice, seconded by the statesmen of her Kingdom, Catholics are indebted for the enjoyment of full religious liberty throughout the whole extent of her dominions. As for the prayers you offer up to God for our liberty and office, may He, the guardian and protector of His Church, graciously hear them; and may He also in His great goodness, so make you always courageous in faith, edifying in conduct and obedient to authority, that the Catholic name may through you be widely spread and its holiness be recognised by all men. And now invoking upon you the fulness of heavenly grace, with overflowing affection we bestow upon all here present and on your families, upon the Bishops and Clergy, and on all the faithful of England, our Apostolic benediction.

Address from the Catholics of Scotland:—

Most Holy Father,—We, your Holiness's Scottish children, have hastened to your feet to unite with the whole Catholic world in expressing the joy we feel at the attainment by you of the fiftieth year of your Episcopate. The same feelings of gladness with which, five years ago, we hailed your Sacerdotal Jubilee we now once more express, but with the greater intensity, as the glory of the Episcopal dignity is the more excellent. We feel, indeed, that it is due to a singular favour of Divine Providence that God, the Dispenser of all good things, has granted to your Holiness length of days, when we consider those important utterances which have issued from the See of Peter during the course of these years for the instruction of the church. In particular there are the three great Encyclicals dealing with questions which, at the present day, owing to the altered circumstances of the times, stir the minds of men intensely. For many, animated with a burning desire to improve everything, have drifted away from the true Faith, and have not endured sound doctrine, but after their own desires have heaped up to themselves teachers having itching ears. We, on the other hand, have fully known your doctrine, which like the sun has scattered all the clouds of error, and has shed abroad a brilliant light to the wandering. No wonder, then, that even those that are without recognize the striking wisdom with which your Holiness has defined the true concept of human liberty, and the wonderful clearness with which you have expounded the duties of Christian citizens, and have pointed out a safe way, whilst safeguarding the principles of justice and equity, to ameliorate the condition of the working classes. If we have recalled to mind these oracles of truth, it is in acknowledgment that we, in obedience to your authoritative teaching, take them for the standard of our own lives, and will propagate them to the utmost of our ability, for the preservation and well-being of the Common-wealth. Permit us also to lay before your Holiness the expression of our deepest gratitude for the special love which, from the very commencement of your Pontificate, you have shown for the Scottish Church, "the beloved daughter of the Apostolic See." And well may we do so; for to you we owe the restoration, in our midst, of a hierarchy of Bishops. And we must not pass over in silence the restoration of the Angelic Doctor's philosophy to its ancient position of honour: a benefit shared indeed by all, but, it seems to us, particularly congenial to the Scottish mind, which has always shown a leaning towards philosophical speculations, and has begotten a school of its own, by no means unknown, although not free from the taint of error. Therefore, Most Holy Father, we present to you our most hearty congratulations on the happy and auspicious attainment by you of the fiftieth completed year of your Episcopate. We offer you our most humble and respectful homage; for in your person "that Peter is honoured, in whom the solicitude of the whole pastorate, together with the guardianship of the sheep entrusted to them, is unfailingly embodied." For God has given you to the House of Israel, a watchman most vigilant, whose wisdom the nations shall declare, and whose praise the Church shall announce. As the shadow on the dial of Achaz was brought back ten lines in favour of King Ezechias, in token that his life was prolonged, so we earnestly pray God, Most Holy Father, that, for the benefit of the Church entrusted to your care, your years may yet be many; that you may see the dark mists of error gradually lifted, and your life crowned with a full triumph. Lastly, for ourselves and for all the faithful in Scotland, we most reverently implore the Apostolic Blessing.

(Signed by Angus Macdonald, Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, on behalf of the Clergy; and by Lord Ralph Kerr, on behalf of the Laity.)

The Holy Father's reply to the address from the Catholics of Scotland:—

Yes! We have indeed rightly accounted Scotland, and we still account her, the beloved daughter of the Apostolic See; and as she has received special pledges of our watchful interest, she on her side has given frequent proof of her fidelity and filial piety. And hence, amid the general chorus of congratulations that have poured in from every side since God has granted to us to complete the fiftieth year of our Episcopate, your presence, best of children, has not been unlooked for, for our fatherly mind had also gone eagerly forth to you, desiring alike to derive from your presence the joy of consolation, and in our turn to bestow plentifully upon you the good things of the heavenly treasures to us entrusted. The signal devotion to our person which you have expressed we gratefully cherish, because all the reverence and love which you bestow on us, you bestow as though you offered it to Blessed Peter himself, whose divine office of ruling the universal church you most religiously acknowledge to inhere unfailingly in us. And from this very clearly follows what you openly and religiously declare, that what we lay down and publish for the common weal, as opportunity offers and Apostolic vigilance requires, all this you receive and put in practice with singular unanimity; and besides you are careful with brotherly zeal to publish it abroad and earnestly to recommend it to others. In this way you very rightly and dutifully work for your own advantage and for that of your people; and illustrate by your example and action those points in the duties of Christian citizens which we have set forth in our Encyclical. Persevere, then, beloved children, in this resolve, with strong courage, with earnest effort, with keen alertness; for you yourselves, too, clearly see, and with us deplore, all the foul corruption which wars against the practice of virtue, and the cunning wiles on which the enemies of religion rely. Would that by united prayer to God and by united efforts, we may obtain and apply to those in trouble unfailing relief! Would that this auspicious occasion of our jubilee may prove for you and for your nation a source of truly gladdening and enduring results! For our part, we derive the greatest pleasure from the good wishes you express; and if God, the Preserver of life, in His goodness hear them, we shall most gladly devote all the time that remains to us, and our every breath, to the maintenance and furtherance of the sacred interests of the Church. And now, with eyes uplifted to heaven, we gladly address the blessed Patrons of your country, and implore for you in larger measure the protection of their patronage. May the most holy Queen Margaret especially be with you, and may her great favour with God and her maternal solicitude for the Scottish people be daily more clearly evidenced by fresh progress and prosperity of the Catholic faith. And as an augury of this our prayer, and a salutary token of our goodwill, receive now the Apostolic Blessing, which we most lovingly impart to you and your families, and to the whole of Scotland.

When this part of the audience was over, the pilgrims moved out of the Sala Ducale and ranged themselves along the Loggia (or covered gallery) that is close by, and as this was being done, a few persons were presented to his Holiness. During this delay in the proceedings, a special address sent by the Lord Mayor of London was laid before the Pope by the Duke of Norfolk; and a handsomely bound edition of Willis and Clark's Architectural History of Cambridge, offered by some of the Catholic members of that University, together with an address, was presented by Baron A. Von Hugel. The Holy Father now left the Sala Ducale in a *Sedia Portantina*, or sort of bath chair, attended by Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk, and by some members of the Papal Household. He moved slowly, almost imperceptibly, along the Loggia, and it took about twenty minutes before the gallery in which the pilgrims were standing, two hundred yards or so in length, was traversed. Nearly all had the privilege of kissing the Holy Father's hand, which he affectionately extended towards them, and with many he exchanged a few words. The extraordinary efforts made by His Holiness to bless individually and personally those who waited upon him, the anxious care of Cardinal Vaughan that none should be left out, and that as many as possible should be presented by name, the reverent demeanour of the pilgrims, their fervour as they were approached by the Vicar of Our Lord, their confidence in addressing him, and the gracious and paternal manner in which they were received, presented a scene at once striking and touching, and made us all feel that we were the children of a united family in the presence of a common Father. Arrived at the end of the Loggia near his own private apartments, the Pope once more blessed the pilgrims, and left amid vociferous cheers, in the usual sedan chair, in which he moves through the Vatican.

After receiving our medals commemorating the Episcopal Jubilee of Leo XIII., we went at once to St. Peter's, and congregating, in the gloom of the evening, near the confession under the dome, we sang, led by the Cardinal, the *Te Deum*, and said some prayers in thanks giving for the blessings and privileges which we had just received. His Eminence then addressed to us some kind words of farewell, and wished us God-speed on our journey home."

According to the more recent journals, pilgrims are still pouring in the Holy City from various other countries to felicitate the Holy Father and to receive his Apostolic Blessing. And, though we, who are in the far East, are not so fortunate as to take part in these pilgrimages, we pray to the Almighty that the Holy Father, Leo XIII., may live for many years to come.

THE MISTAKES OF ENGLISH JOURNALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Regarding the ignorance displayed by some of the leading London papers in commenting upon Indian matters and notably in the case of the late Sir John Hudson, I think the *Times* takes the palm in this respect, and the following is an instance where that journal fairly "out-Heroded Herod" in its extraordinary want of knowledge concerning one of our leading Indian Princes. A telegram had been sent home by the *Times'* correspondent chronicling the movements or the death (I forget which) of the late Maharajah Scindiah, and the editor whose duty it was to put the message in proper form for the columns of the paper, added in parenthesis after the Maharajah's name the gratuitous and startling information that "Scindia was a powerful Potentate and one of the old Ameers of Scinde." This I think ought to be classed with Dr. Russell's famous letter in the Mutiny about the descent of the "ferocious Dhoolies." Strange to say, this amusing slip of the *Times* escaped criticism at the time so far as I remember.—Yours, &c.,

July 4. H. W. W.

By the same Board a large consignment of tourniquets were rejected because certain straps were defective, which could have been supplied for a penny apiece. In one instance a case of surgical instruments was condemned because the leather case was damaged, although the instruments were perfect, and had never been removed from the tissue paper. In all these instances, the goods are sold by auction. In many, if not all, they are bought up at rubbish prices by a friend of the contractor, and re-sold to the authorities at home after a trifling expenditure upon them. Doubtless, observes Mr. Labouchere, the country is annually sweated of enormous sums in this way, and I presume that the system goes on in the case of other stores than those shipped to India. The mischief lies in the fact that the officer who receives goods is required to certify that they are received in good condition, having done which he is, of course, to account for them as so received. What is required is that provision should be made for receiving stores in damaged condition which are still serviceable, or can be made so by a trifling outlay. It is purely a question of red-tape.

Reuter, telegraphing from Paris, says the *Figaro* announces that Mr. Turpin has invented a new engine of war, which although very simple in design, is of extraordinary power. The application of electricity is the chief point of the invention. If, as M. Turpin affirms, this is the case, the machine, performs in practice what it is theoretically supposed to do, the large guns carried by war-vessels and mounted in forts can be done away with. Merchant ships could be converted into powerful armed cruisers by its employment.

There is in New Guinea the only known species of venomous bird—the Rpir N'Doob, or "Bird of Death." Persons bitten by the creature are seized by maddening pains, which rapidly extend to every part of the body. Loss of sight, convulsions, and lockjaw are symptoms which follow in rapid succession, and finally death.

THE P. W. D. RULES.

The following is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

No. 1664-G., dated 26th June, 1893.

Resolution.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Orders on certain questions raised in connection with the establishment of a Provincial Service recruited in India for the Engineer Branch, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution, No. 2112 G., dated the 19th July 1892.

Read also—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, No. C-1786-E., dated 14th October 1893.

Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma in the Public Works Department, No. 15635, dated the 15th November 1892.

In the letters read in the preamble, the following questions are raised:

(i) Whether the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations are applicable to the Provincial Engineer Service, and whether Civilian Upper Subordinates promoted to the Provincial Engineer Service may be permitted to serve on after they attained the age of 55 years.

(ii) Whether Upper Subordinates promoted to the Provincial Engineer Service are required to pass examinations in professional subjects and in the native languages under Public Works Department Code, Vol. I, Chapter II, paragraphs 12-14 and 17.

(iii) Whether Upper Subordinates shall on promotion to the Provincial Engineer Service be graded according to the salary they have been drawing in the Upper Subordinate grades, or whether they shall be placed in the 2nd grade of Assistant Engineers, receiving the difference between the pay of their grade in the Upper Subordinate establishment and that of the 2nd Assistant Engineer grade as a personal allowance. Also whether the sub-divisional allowance which they may have been in receipt of at the time of their promotion will be continued to them as a personal allowance on promotion.

(iv) Whether students of the Indian Colleges appointed to the Provincial Engineer Service shall, under Regulation IV of the Resolution of the 19th July 1892, be promoted to the 1st grade of Assistant Engineers immediately on passing the professional examination required by Public Works Department Code, Vol. I, Chapter II, paragraphs 12-14.

(v) Whether the Imperial and Provincial Services are to be one and the same or on separate lists for purposes of promotion.

(vi) Whether any, and if so what, portion of the military service of Military Upper Subordinates promoted to the Provincial Engineer Service shall count towards civil pension.

2. The Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders on the several questions raised.

Question i.—The 55 years rule is at present applicable to all members of the Engineer establishment (*vide* note to Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations), and it will therefore be applicable to all persons appointed to the Provincial Engineer Service, and no one will be allowed to remain in the service after he has attained the age of 55 years.

Question ii.—In Regulation V of the Resolution of the 19th July 1892 it is laid down that the men of the Upper Subordinate class shall be ordinarily Sub-Engineers chosen for their ability and merit. As these men will be selected for promotion on account of their general efficiency and experience in practical work, it is unnecessary that they should be required to pass the examinations in question.

Question iii.—On promotion to the Provincial Engineer Service, men of the Upper Subordinate class will be ordinarily placed in the 2nd grade of Assistant Engineer, and will draw the pay of that grade, *viz.*, Rs. 250. The difference between this sum and the pay of their grade in the Upper Subordinate establishment, including the increments they may have at the time of promotion earned as Sub-Engineers, will be granted to them as a personal allowance. The Governor General in Council is, however, pleased to rule that men of the Upper Subordinate class shall be as a rule selected for promotion to the Provincial Service before they have qualified for the increments of Sub-Engineers.

It is also ruled that Sub-Engineers promoted to the Provincial Engineer Service shall not be granted the sub-divisional allowance which they may have been receiving prior to their promotion.

It will be optional with any subordinate to decline promotion.

Question iv.—Promotions from 2nd to 1st grade Assistant Engineer in the Provincial Service will be made only as vacancies admit, and on recommendations. Promotions will also be regulated by selection for vacancies within the sanctioned scale, as laid down in Regulation VI of the Resolution of the 19th July 1892. Passing the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Vol. I, Chapter II, paragraphs 12-14, merely qualifies for promotion, subject to the above conditions, in the case of students appointed from the Indian Colleges.

Question v.—Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services will be on one list for purposes of promotion.

Question vi.—Warrant officers of the rank of Conductor and Sub-conductor and non-commissioned officers and soldiers when promoted from the Upper Subordinate class to the Provincial Engineer Service are required to take their discharge from the Army, and will then count their whole departmental service for civil pension (*vide* Article 388, Clause 3, Civil Service Regulations). It will, however, be optional with such officers to decline promotion. The case of honorary commissioned officers is under consideration, and orders in regard to them will issue hereafter.

3. The question has also been raised whether Upper Subordinates of the Military Works Department are eligible for appointment to the Provincial Engineer Service of the Public Works Department. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that the claims of the Upper Subordinates of the Military Works Department shall be considered when selecting men for promotion to the Provincial Establishment.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

July 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome, Loanda, interrupted.

The *Standard's* Odessa correspondent telegraphs that several Russian officers left there on June 10 to be instructors to the army of the Shah of Persia.—News from Cabul shows that all the European employes of the Ameer at first combined to ask his Highness for double pay, or leave to go, but the Ameer appears to have separated three of them, namely, Messrs. Middleton, Clemence and Edwards, from the others, and these have remained. The Englishmen adopted a very independent tone in addressing the Amir, who, on the other hand, refused to treat with them, alleging that they were the servants of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, and Co., through whom all correspondence should pass. The Englishmen nevertheless gained their end in being allowed to go.—Much attention is being paid in Paris to the telegram announcing that the Persian Government had given a concession to M. Poliakoff, a Russian contractor, to construct a carriage road between Kaosin Resht and Enzeli; and that a special convention is to be subsequently concluded for the dredging of the port of Enzeli, and the establishment of a tug and lighter service to Resht. From what a member of the Corps Diplomatique has told the *Standard's* correspondent, it would appear that for years past the Russian contractor has had the concession to build a road from Resht to Teheran, but that he has never yet got funds enough to carry out the concession. As to the latter portion of the telegram the *Standard's* correspondent writes:—

Travellers to Persia via the Caucasus proceed from Baku to Enzeli by water, but Enzeli stands at the bottom of a deep lagoon, which is separated from the sea by a bar impassible for any vessel drawing more water than a steam launch. The lagoon inside this bar forms a deep and very secure harbour, and if the bar could be dredged away, which is quite practicable, then men-of-war and transports having a deep draught could anchor close to the head of the lagoon, in the vicinity of Peri Bazar; and if the river navigation were improved, troops could be transported by lighters close to Enzeli, and march to Resht and ultimately to Teheran. Persia is so important a factor in the advance of Russia to Central and Southern India, that this convention for the creation of a great military harbour by Russia on Persian territory is very significant.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW CURRENCY REMEDY.

The *Subodha Patrika* remarks:—So at last the Government of India has cut the Gordian Knot and solved the exchange difficulty somehow. In a matter of this kind, where no two men could be got to agree, it was impossible for the Government to shape their way so as to please all parties or all interests. But they have braved the situation heroically, for it did require courage to meet in Council and pass at one sitting a law closing all mints; fixing the value of the rupee, and paving the way for a gold standard. It is premature yet to say what the result of the step that has been taken may be. But already the Exchange Banks and the exporters have begun to grumble, and it is said that our trade with China will be ruined. It is also said the mill industry will be affected. But we must wait and see whether the measure proves a blessing or a curse. It is enough to say for the present that the Government of India have acted with promptness and resolution and shown that they at least are courageous enough to face the eccentricities of the exchange, which have so long sat as a nightmare on the Indian finances.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses: After a prolonged incubation on the currency difficulties of this country the Committee presided over by Lord Herschell has made its report. It is now published *in extenso* by the Government of India, who have simultaneously moved the Imperial legislative machinery to carry into effect the recommendations suggested by the Committee. To say that these recommendations are substantially those suggested sometime ago by the Indian Government is superfluous. In reality they are the recommendations of a *single* individual, namely, the Financial member of the Council of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, with a few modifications, which were last year so vigorously supported by the Indian Currency Association. We stated at the time, and we repeat it again in this place, that the agitation so actively set on foot by the indefatigable Mr. Mackay was in reality that of Sir David Barbour, who was *the* wire-puller from behind. Most of the facts paraded by the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were those supplied by the Finance department of the Government of India. Thus the Indian Currency Association was in reality the mouth-piece of that Government. To say that its agitation has been for the present crowned with success is no doubt true. But whether it is a real or temporary success is problematical. The events now happening, and which are destined to happen from day to day for some months together in consequence of the currency legislation just passed, will determine its permanent or ephemeral character. Should it be proved that the mischief of it was greater than the mischief that was to be witnessed prior to the introduction of the new legislation, it would become a matter of serious reflection for Indians how far an individual member of Government, may, with the co-operation of a migratory but powerful clique, belonging to the governing caste, revolutionise the currency of a country situated like ours, full of economical anomalies which find no parallel or precedent in any other part of the globe, with untold mischief to an ignorant but submissive population, voiceless and helpless.

The *Gujerat Durpan* says:—The Government of India has taken action in pursuance of the Herschell Report and passed in hot hurry an act to close the mints to private owners and establish a gold standard. Mr. Murray and his friends of the Currency Association may congratulate themselves that their panacea has found favour with the experts who sat to examine the question. In the interests of the natives of this country, we think that the step is rather a hazardous one and much calculated to fill the pockets of the Anglo-Indian officials at their expense. That an English sovereign should be exchanged at fifteen rupees means that the loss should be made up by the Indian taxpayer. On the momentous question much requires to be said which we defer till we know more than what a telegraphic summary has to say.

The *Gujerat Mitra* writes: We know of no previous measure on which the Government of India—a body proverbially slow to move—ever took so immediate an action as the passing of Sir David Barbour's Bill dealing with the Indian Currency question on the strength of the report and recommendations of the committee of experts presided over by Lord Herschell. By one stroke of the pen, and in a single sitting of the Supreme Legislature it has been decided to close the Indian Mint to the free coinage of silver and to establish the value of the Indian rupee in relation to gold at 1s. 4d. Thus, since the 27th ultimo, free coinage has been closed and there has been a one and four penny rupee by legislation. The Indian rupee has got a lift of nearly 2d. by the present action, but it is rather a matter for surprise that in spite of the artificial lift coming into immediate operation, the State Secretary should have sold his Council Bills at the rate of 1s. 3d, thus causing some perceptible loss to the Indian treasury. It is widely announced that this immediate action which the Supreme Government has thought fit to take in the matter without a formal previous announcement of their intention, has created almost a panic in the commercial circles of Bombay and all the principal trading centres of India.

The *Native Opinion* says:—Whatever views one may have as to the probable effects on trade and finance of the change made in our currency system last Monday, there can be no doubt that the evils to be remedied had attained such a threatening magnitude and the news from America as regards the growing determination of the Senate and the Congress of the States to repeal the Sherman Act had brought us so near to an open bankruptcy that there was ample justification for the determined promptitude with which the Government of India settled the matter. No body will, we believe, take to task the Viceroy for not taking the general public into confidence and going through all the forms of introducing a Bill on the matter, publishing it thrice in the *Gazette*, consulting the Local Governments, and then giving the force of law to it after it had been thrice published as an Act. Probably, the whole intended effect of the new change would have been neutralized had the ordinary course been followed by deluging our markets with the surplus silver bullion of America and Europe. Nor was it necessary, we believe, to formally let the public have their say on the Bill, for the whole question has been before them for a very long time indeed, and everybody, who could, has amply thought over it and given expression to his views. Nothing could have been gained nay, as we have said, everything would have been lost, had time been wasted on useless consultation after having in hand the unanimous report of such a body of famous experts representing all views as sat in the Herschell Committee. But yet, we believe, a couple of days' delay enabling all the additional members to attend the Simla sessions of last Monday would not have mattered much. On the contrary, Government would have gained something if the currency Act of 1893 had not been sprung upon the people as the offspring of the purely official members of the council and the spokesman of the Indian Currency Association.

The *Gujerati* writes:—The long-expected report of Lord Herschell's Committee has at last seen the light of day, and the Government of India has taken immediate steps with extraordinary haste to give effect to its recommendations. These are in accord with the proposals of the Indian Government which Lord Herschell's Committee was appointed to consider. At one sitting the Coinage Act of 1873 and the Paper Currency Act of 1882 were amended without consulting the aditional members of the Viceregal Council. The Viceroy has admitted the extraordinary character of the procedure adopted by Government, and nothing but overmastering necessity could have justified such a departure from the established practice. The Coinage now amended, legalises the closure of the Indian mints Act, as to the private coinage of silver, and the exchange of rupees for gold and sovereigns at the rate of sixteen pence per rupee. The Paper Currency Act, which was also simultaneously modified, authorises the public treasuries to receive sovereigns and half-sovereigns in payment of Government dues at the same rate. The announcement of this far-reaching change has profoundly affected the commercial world in Bombay, and while in some quarters it has been welcomed with a sigh of relief, in others the prospects of serious loss in the immediate future has produced a panic. The native community as a whole look upon the action of Government with feelings of distrust and suspicion, and the greatest anxiety is being felt for the tax-paying agriculturist. Leaders of native public opinion, who have carefully followed the recent discussions on the currency problem, are disposed to accept the recommendations of Lord Herschell's Committee, composed as it was of economists of different schools, as the only possible solution which Government embarrassed on all sides by their financial difficulties could have adopted, under the circumstances of the case, but they decline to hazard any opinion as to how the change would ultimately affect the poor Indian tax-payer.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A GENTLEMAN, in the real sense of the term, remains a gentleman, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, and therefore the gentleman private is a solid and concrete fact. Many of these there be, we are glad to say, writes the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" in the non-commissioned ranks at the present day, waiting patiently and working hard for the coveted commission. The establishment of a Corps of Gentlemen would alter this state of things, and remove a useful and highly beneficial class from the lower ranks of the army. There is a homely adage that it is not wise to put all one's eggs in a single basket, and on the same principle we think it would be foolish to put all our gentlemen rankers in one regiment. It has been well said that our non-commissioned officers are the backbone of the army, and undoubtedly a large proportion of these non-coms. is made up of upright straight-limbed young English gentlemen of good and honourable stock, whose greatest desire is to serve Her Majesty, as perhaps their fathers and forefathers did for generations back, but who have themselves failed for Sandhurst or Woolwich. The lower ranks of the army are all the better for the infusion of these men who have, after their first failure, manfully commenced at the bottom in order to attain their hearts' desire. The fact that the suggested Regiment of Gentlemen would take away from the ordinary corps this useful class, appears to us an unanswerable argument against the formation of a special regiment of the kind.

Signor Degli Abbati, an Italian engineer, has constructed, and had under trial, at Civita Vecchia, a submarine boat, named the Audace. Success appears to have attended, and this is of naval interest, because many of the qualities required in a boat such as the Audace, which is intended to facilitate examination of the natural products of the sea bottom, are more difficult to attain than those necessary in a submarine boat required for fighting purposes. In theory, the Audace will descend to a depth of more than 300 feet, but at the trial, owing to an accident which befell the inventor's son, its descent was stopped at a depth of 50 feet. It is provided with electric light, which can be projected into the water through six glazed apertures. An ingenious arrangement of water-tight doors permits a diver to leave the boat in order to gather specimens of sponges, corals, pearl-shells, or other products of the bed. The Audace is constructed of such strength as to resist great pressures. It is navigated by means of a duplex steering apparatus at any depth. The boat approaches to a fish-shape, and is 28 feet in length. Under ordinary circumstances the crew will number five men. We hear contradictory reports concerning fresh trials of the Italian submarine boat Palla Nautica, invented by Signor Balsamello, which is spherical in shape.

"La France Militaire" discusses a treatise, by the Spanish General Don Jose Almirante, on the above subject, from which we reproduce the following extract:—"On the Prussian side, any compact and serried order was avoided as offering too conspicuous a target, the mounted officers took to the ground, the company columns kept at great distances from each other and covered themselves by thick lines of skirmishers, and above all, great importance was attached to preparing the attack by a well-sustained and effective artillery fire, which being directed with precision, would rapidly clear a way for the infantry. When the reserves in company column had to reach the dangerous zone, or regain the distance, which was always some thousands of paces, this was done by successive movements. The officers and subalterns hastened to reconnoitre the ground and the enemy, in order to indicate to the men points of vantage in the line of advance, establish the reserve and prepare for a new assault, or for the final attack. The Prussian tactics were always modified in accordance with the various vicissitudes of war. The French, on the other hand, adhered throughout the war to the old tactical routine. Depressed from the outset by the unexpected checks sustained, they confined themselves to a general defensive, which was always inert and inconsistent, varied occasionally by offensive rallies of an inopportune and disunited character, which only served to aggravate their already difficult position. In fine, the results of that war show that the attack of the infantry in "parallel order" is now almost impossible; that the unavoidable independence of operations entailed by the "open order" necessitates a higher standard of training and education in the soldier, who must be most strongly imbued with the eternal principles of subordination and discipline. As regards cavalry, the war has not indicated any decided facts. The battle of Woerth served to demonstrate the impossibility of operating with large masses of cavalry on modern battlefields, covered with obstacles such as crops, buildings, &c.; nevertheless, the noble self-sacrifice of the French cavalry in that disastrous fight deserves a place in history." The author concludes with a remark, among others, to the effect that probably in the coming wars the independent cavalry on either side will engage in brisk encounters, and that their commanding officers will have to be in thorough "entente" with their generalissimo, as their preliminary operations may influence the issue of the whole campaign.

There has been some doubt expressed as to the value of smokeless powder, but from what Sir Evelyn Wood says in his observations on a recent "Fox Hill day," there can be little question as to its great superiority over black powder. At a distance of 2,600 yards, or twenty yards over a mile and a half, Sir Evelyn Wood tells us that one particular battery "could not see its enemy even after the guns had been firing cordite for some minutes," and he had actually to make the invisible battery fire some ordinary powder before its enemy could make out its position. The reason why the battery could not be seen by its enemy was according to Sir Evelyn Wood due to "atmospheric conditions and to low woods screening it." The invisible battery, however, could see its opponent plainly enough. This is a great testimony to the value of cordite, and in the midst of the doubt which hangs over the question of smokeless powder one fact like this is worth any number of suggestions. Cordite, it may be mentioned, is not altogether smokeless, for owing to the sawdust which is mixed with it, doubtless for the purpose of delaying combustion and for filling the chamber, a little smoke is made, though nothing in comparison to that created by the ordinary black powder.

Captain White, in defending himself from the attacks of Colonel Maurice with reference to the question of the concentration of artillery fire deals some shrewd blows in the current number of the "United Service Magazine." He appears to shelter himself behind a somewhat frail parapet however when he lays so much stress on the diffrence between dispersion and distribution of fire. What he appears to mean is that according to his teaching a line of guns is to fight an opposing line of guns—gun for gun all along. Each gun fires upon that one of its opponents which is opposite to it. This he terms distribution of fire, but what is it other than its dispersion? Colonel Maurice is certainly not to blame if he attaches that term to such a system of tactics, and most people, we venture to say, will endorse his view. But says the "Broad Arrow" to talk of burning Captain White's little pamphlet by the common hangman is just a trifle severe, and every one will excuse the "noble rage" which fires an author at the suggestion that his offspring should be doomed to such a fate. When doctors disagree so widely, no wonder if the bewildered student rubs his eyes and despairs. The new Artillery Drill Book, let us hope, will enlighten him, and the seal of authority perhaps will put a stop to a state of things which the average soldier may be excused for regarding as a trifle mixed. A little supression of fads and distribution of common-sense would fitly bring the discussion to a close.

We have alsady been able to indicate briefly what are the fresh constructions proposed to be authorised by the French naval estimates of 1894, and although the new "projet" is not yet in print, the main facts of interest have now been divulged. The most noteworthy point is the increased expenditure which is intended to be made. There is no sign of the French turning back in the steady march of their naval development. During the last ten years the total naval expenditure has oscillated about a figure a little over 200 million francs. Expressing this expenditure in millions, the votes have recently been as follows:—1884, 202; 1885, 207; 1886, 203; 1887, 215; 1888, 202; 1889, 208; 1890, 201. From this time forward there was a sudden rise, thus—1891, 232; 1892, 256; 1893, 255. In 1894 the proposed expenditure is 267, 571, 528 francs, being an increase of some 12 millions upon the votes of the present year. It should be explained that, since the vote upon the decennial programme of M. Barbey, in December, 1891, this increased outlay has been foreseen, and it is even expected that, in 1897 the sum of 300,000,000 fr. will be demanded. The principal augmentation is in the chapters for new constructions—an increase of 3,300 000 fr. for building in state yards, and of more than 12 millions for ships built by contract. On the other hand, in the chapter for the "extraordinary" purchase of vessels privately built (which is based upon a vote passed under the administration of Admiral Krantz in 1889), there is a reduction, owing to the fact that a number of ships thus specially acquired will have been completed in 1894.

Sore feet are a fruitful source of trouble to the soldier and his officer. The evil appears likely to disappear if what we hear be true. We learn that a knitting machine has at last been invented which makes automatically a seamless sock, and can produce it more cheaply than the one now in use by the Army, which is made by sewing together different pieces. This cannot be done without having very thick seams, which are the cause of much foot sore. ness. There is nothing in the sock made by this improved machine which can chafe the skin. The adoption of these seamless socks is not unlikely, therefore, to prove a great benefit to the soldier, whilst at the same time increasing the marching capacity of the Army.

NOTICES.

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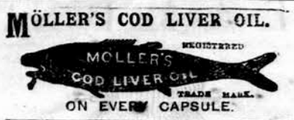

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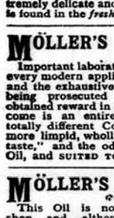

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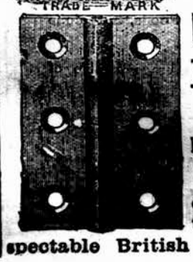

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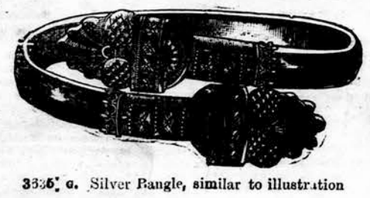

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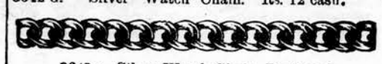

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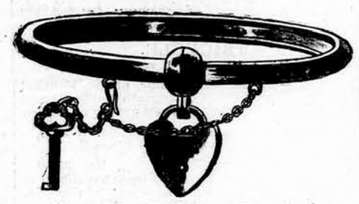

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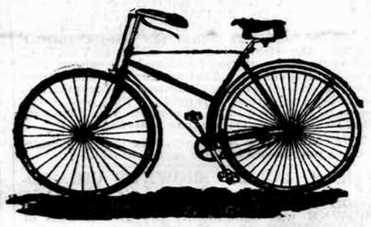

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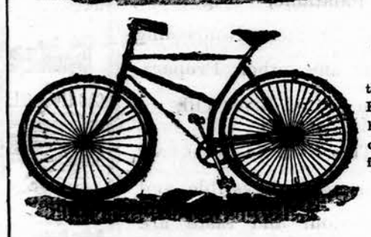

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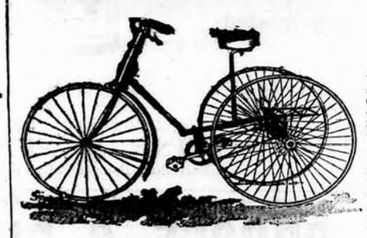

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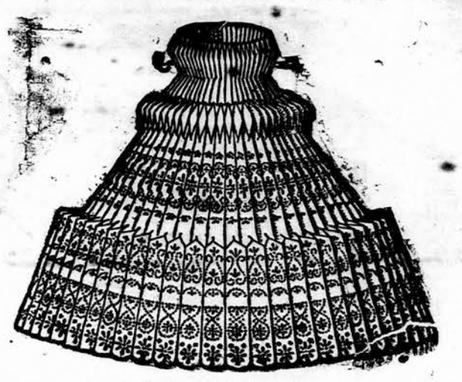

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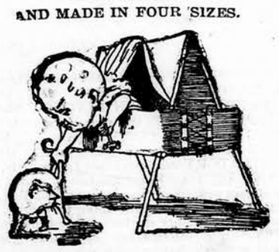

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